INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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...—PARIS: Very cloudy, ...16-61). Tomorrow colder and ... Yesterday's temp. 61-39 (16—1). LON... Temp. 55-50 (13-10). Tomorrow ... Yesterday's temp. 64-48 ... Moderate. ROME: Sunny. ...21-7). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. ...16-10). Yesterday's temp. 65-54 (18-12). ...DITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	6 S.	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
France	1.00 Fr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
Egypt	12 P.T.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	0.75 D.M	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	1/6	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
Iran	20 Rials	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland	1/9	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	130 Lire	Turkey	2.50 T.L.
Israel	1.51.00	U.S. Military	50.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

Hijacker Lands in Rome Jail

By Robert C. Doty

ROME, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The U.S. marine who staged the world's longest and most spectacular airplane hijacking—from California to Rome—was captured early yesterday by a policeman who tackled him outside a chapel where he had sought refuge.

The policeman caught up with Lance Cpl. Raffaele Minichiello, who was 20 years old yesterday, ten miles south of Rome after a priest noticed the man clad only in white shirt and undershorts in the hillside chapel.

"Hey, paisano," the Italian-born marine asked, "why are you arresting me?"

Minichiello had evaded hundreds of searchers for five hours after fleeing Leonardo da Vinci International Airport in Rome with a policeman as hostage. He had landed there at the end of a 17-hour, five-stop flight aboard a Trans World Airlines jet he had captured at gunpoint over Fresno, Calif., on Friday morning.

Formal charges ranging from the illegal importation and possession of arms to kidnapping were filed today by Rome police.

The crimes for which Minichiello was charged began the moment the airliner entered Italian airspace and included violence against a private person.

The charge of kidnapping grew out of his forcing, at gunpoint, Pietro Guli, of the airport police, to drive him out of the airport toward Naples.

Following the police charges, Minichiello was questioned in Regina Coeli jail today by an investigating magistrate.

[Luigi Antonio Minichiello, the young man's 80-year-old father, drove to Rome today from his home near Naples to try to see his son, United Press International reported.

[The father telephoned to the jail and burst into tears when an official told him Minichiello could receive no visitors without special authorization. "May God's will be done," said the father, and hung up.]

250 in Hunt

The arrest, culminating a manhunt by 250 policemen using helicopters and police dogs over the Appian countryside, touched off urgent discussions between Italian and American authorities contesting the right to try him on criminal charges.

The perpetrator of the leapfrogging air odyssey—which featured stopovers in Denver, New York, Bangor, Maine, and Shannon Airport in Ireland—was hustled off in handcuffs to Rome police headquarters.

After several hours of questioning, during which Minichiello was reported to have signed a statement detailing the entire 6,900-mile episodes.

In New York, federal charges of hijacking, kidnapping and interference with a commercial airliner—carrying penalties of up to life in prison—were filed against Minichiello.

On direction from the State Department, the U.S. Consul, Jack F. Gillspie, began negotiations with Italian authorities here for the extradition of the prisoner to the United States.

Salvatore Palmeri, chief of Rome detectives said yesterday at a news conference that Minichiello "will be tried in Italy." He said, though, that there would be nothing to prevent United States authorities from extraditing the suspect after a trial in Italy.

Minichiello, a decorated Vietnam veteran, was reported absent without leave at Camp Pendleton, Calif., on Friday when he failed to appear for a court-martial on a charge of breaking into the post exchange.

Grievance Is Cited

The marine told the police he had broken into the PX and fled from the court-martial because he felt he had been cheated by the Marines out of $200 in a corps savings account.

Allowed to speak to reporters here briefly, Minichiello gave rambling, evasive replies, even saying he had no recollection of the hijacking—on everything except his grievance against the Marine Corps.

"When I was in Vietnam, I saved $800 in the Marines savings funds," he said. "But when I wanted to get it out, they only gave me $600. I wrote letters and everything . . . But nothing happened.

"Then one night I got drunk and decided I was going to take the money myself. So I went into the PX and after, I fell asleep. And that's how they found me."

The marine appeared to be either mentally disturbed or seeking to give that impression, however, when, for example, he answered a question about the airplane he had hijacked. He said:

"What plane? I don't know what you're talking about. The only time I been on a plane was to go to Vietnam and when I came back from Vietnam."

Minichiello, a muscular youth just under 6 feet tall, with dark close-cropped hair and heavy features that showed the strain of a sleepless 30 hours, spoke in both English and Neapolitan-accented Italian. The questioning was light, almost friendly.

The police who questioned him noted "something strange in his psychological makeup"—manifested, they said, both in his attempts to shut out recollection of the hijacking and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Captain's Lament: The FBI 'Damn Near Blew Us Up'

ROME, Nov. 2 (AP).—The captain of the TWA plane that was hijacked from Los Angeles to Rome today blamed the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York for "a fiasco" which he said "damn near blew us up."

Capt. Donald Cook of New York said the crew had calmed down the hijacker, 20-year-old Raffaele Minichiello, when "the whole thing was blown by the FBI."

"To say they mishandled it would be the understatement of the century," Capt. Cook said.

He said the trouble came when the hijacked jetliner landed in New York from Denver on a fueling stop before crossing the Atlantic.

"The FBI didn't follow our instructions," Capt. Cook said. "Our instructions from the boy, and relayed through me in what I think was a fairly calm manner for several hours before we got to Kennedy, were that we wanted to be parked at a remote area and wanted nothing but fuel trucks and the necessary equipment."

Instead, Capt. Cook said, Minichiello got "very upset" about people around the plane and fired one shot into the ceiling of the plane.

"We were exposed to a fiasco," he said. "They damn near blew us up, that's how they mucked it up."

"Their big problem was technical arrogance," Capt. Cook said. "Whoever planned the oper-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

United Press International

Raffaele Minichiello, hijacker of the TWA airliner arriving at Rome police station.

After Arafat's Arrival

Cease-Fire in Lebanon Reached in Cairo Talks

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Lebanese and Palestinian negotiators opened direct talks in Cairo today and quickly agreed upon a cease-fire to clear the way for a settlement of the nearly two weeks of fighting.

The crisis, touched off by Lebanese Army action to curb the commandos, aroused passions throughout the Arab world and produced icy exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union about outside intervention in the conflict.

The cease-fire, to take effect at midnight, had been urged by President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who agreed last week to undertake conciliation efforts in the crisis.

A solution of the conflict gained likelihood after the arrival last night of Yassir Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He had declined to enter negotiations until he was satisfied with proposals advanced by the Lebanese government guaranteeing the commandos the right to operate in Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat and other Palestinian leaders opened their talks at 4 p.m. with Maj. Gen. Emile Bustani, commander of the Lebanese Army, Tawfik Shatila, a Lebanese official, and Halim Abu Izzeddin, Lebanon's Ambassador to Cairo.

Two Egyptians, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad and Gen. Mohammed Fawzy, the Minister of War, were at the opening session.

In addition to the cease-fire, the Lebanese and Palestinians agreed upon an immediate suspension of restrictive and punitive actions undertaken since the fighting broke out.

Mr. Arafat's arrival in Cairo was announced at 2 a.m. today after a day of uncertainty about his whereabouts. The Palestinian leader met this morning with President Nasser and Mr. Riad for preliminary discussions. The foreign minister and Gen. Fawzy then met with Gen. Bustani to relay viewpoints and prepare the opening of direct negotiations.

The cease-fire agreement in itself did not signify an easy settlement of the differences between the Lebanese government and the Palestinain commandos, but it produced optimism in Cairo.

Besides announcing the cease-fire, a joint communiqué declared:

"It has also been agreed to continue efforts toward full agreement on all the points involved. This was spurred by good faith in Arab solidarity and in a bid to restore confidence in Arab fraternity among all the parties concerned, and also to confront the common enemy."

In addition to Mr. Arafat, who is emerging as an increasingly influential figure in the Arab world, others in the Palestinian delegation include Brig. Abdel Razik al-Yehya, commander of the Palestine Liberation Army, and Col. Abu Gaffar, chief of staff of the commando force.

The agreement envisaged by the Lebanese is said to be similar to one worked out last spring during tension with the commandos, specifying both rights and limitations for the commandos in the country and in their operations into Israel.

The new Lebanese proposals are said however to broaden the rights of the commandos, who have been limited in their actions to minimize chances of provoking Israeli retaliation.

An important feature of the agreement, it is reported, would compel the commandos to coordinate their operations with the Lebanese Army.

The agreement also would give guarantees of noninterference by the commando forces in Lebanon's internal affairs and prohibit the Palestinians from operations likely to imperil the country's security.

Hostilities Subside

BEIRUT, Nov. 2 (AP).—The cease-fire agreement came at the close of the quietest day in Lebanon since the fighting started. One 30-minute exchange of firing was reported in Rachaya, and a Lebanese Army helicopter was shot down by guerrillas and four military personnel aboard captured.

United Press International

GUERRILLA IN CAIRO—Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser receiving Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yassir Arafat who arrived yesterday for talks.

6 American Hijackers Re-Defect From Cuba

PLATTSBURGH, N.Y., Nov. 2 (UPI).—Six Americans who hijacked planes to Cuba during the last 18 months returned today to the United States to face charges of air piracy and kidnapping, apparently disillusioned with the regime of Premier Fidel Castro.

"They seemed pretty happy about returning," an immigration officer said.

The six men, one of them bringing the 4-year-old daughter he had taken to Cuba with him, arrived in Montreal as passengers on the Cuban freighter Luis Arcoshergnes late Saturday night and were escorted by Canadian police to the U.S. border.

They were taken before U.S. Commissioner Joseph Kelly in Plattsburgh for arraignment on federal charges of air piracy and kidnapping. Mr. Kelly ordered them held in bail totaling $750,000 in Clinton County jail.

CBS radio reported all six men apparently had approached the Swiss Embassy, which represents U.S. interests in Cuba, and said "they were fed up with Castro and wanted to return despite the consequences."

The Canadian government was informed "some days ago" that the six men would arrive on a Cuban freighter today and the men "voluntarily surrendered" to the Canadian police officer who raited for them at the immigration desk, CBS said.

The penalty for air piracy alone ranges from 20 years to life.

The men were identified as:

● Ronald Thomas Bohle, 22, accused of hijacking an Eastern Air Lines plane during a Miami-to-Nassau flight Jan. 9.

● Raymond L. Anthony, 55, accused of hijacking an Eastern Air Lines plane during a Baltimore-to-Miami flight June 2.

● Robert Lee Dandlin, 19, accused of hijacking a Delta Airlines plane on a Dallas-to-Charleston, S.C., flight March 17.

● Joseph Calvin Crawford, 28, accused of hijacking a Continental airlines plane in Texas during an El Paso-Midland flight July 26.

● Thomas J. Boynton, 32, accused of hijacking a small charter plane during a flight from Marathon in the Florida keys to Miami Feb. 18, 1968.

● Thomas George Washington, 29, accused of hijacking an Eastern Air Lines Philadelphia-to-Miami flight Dec. 19, 1968, with his 4-year-old daughter Jennifer, whom he had taken from her mother's home in Philadelphia.

Despite Some Failures

Guerrillas a Bigger Problem Than Israelis Have Admitted

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Two and a half years after the six-day war, Arab guerrilla organizations remain far from one of their major objectives—provoking an uprising in the Israeli-occupied areas—but have succeeded beyond Israeli expectations in several other spheres.

They have forced the Israelis to construct an elaborate security belt along hundreds of miles of border—a measure that Jerusalem authorities had long said was unnecessary.

They have prompted Israel to organize elaborate security precautions within its own borders. Movie-goers, bank customers and shoppers, whose smallest package is inspected by guards for explosives, are reminded daily of threats of terrorism.

Homes Blown Up

The guerrillas have prompted Israeli occupation authorities to take severe measures against collaboration, adding to the fear and hostility of the million Arabs under military-government control.

Last week, after an Israeli lieutenant was murdered in the West Bank village of Halhoul, near Hebron, security forces went in and blew up dozens of homes. The villagers say that 60 or 70 families were thus made homeless as passive accomplices.

Perhaps most significant of all, the guerrillas have weakened the links between Israelis and Israeli Arabs, who have been living together in tranquillity for the two decades of the state's existence.

The problem is not merely one of attitudes, either. Only last Friday Israeli security forces announced a major roundup in the Galilee area of Israeli Arabs, who will be charged with assisting Arab guerrillas operating from outside Israel.

It is now generally agreed among experienced observers in Israel that the problem of terrorism is worrying Israeli authorities more than they want to admit and that the scope of the problem is greater than the Israeli public is being told.

The terrorists, numbering up to about 10,000—probably all but a few hundred in a dozen bands based outside Israel and the occupied

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rges TV Appearances for Safety

Panel Warns U.S. Turbulence Favors Political Assassination

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP).—e National Commission on olence said today that the nger of assassination has be- e so great that the president l presidential candidates should rply curtail their public ap- rances.

The commission recommended evision as the best and safest y of reaching the voters.

"Political violence in the United tes today is probably more in- se than it has been since the n of the century," the presi- tial panel said.

"Present trends warn of an es- lating risk of assassination not ly for presidents but for other ice holders at every level of vernment, as well as leaders of il-rights and political interest oups."

The commission stopped short proposing an end to the tradi- n of "mingling with the peo- " that Americans have come to pect of the president and presi- tial candidates.

But it hinted strongly that per- al contact with large audiences ould be confined to enclosed eting halls "where the risk of assination can be significantly duced."

TV Called Best

Television, the commission maintained, is best suited in any event s a forum for serious considera- n of modern complex issues." It ggested that Congress pass a law anting free time in the final eks before election day "to es- blish a new pattern in presi- tial campaigning and to reduce nificantly the pressure toward personal appearances in all parts of the country."

Appointed after the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy last year in Los Angeles, the 13-member panel went on to recommend Secret Service protection for any federal office holders or candidates whose lives are considered in peril. Better safeguards for state and local politicians, especially governors and mayors, were also suggested.

Finally, the commission renewed its call for restrictive licensing of handguns and advocated use of

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

AP.

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, head of the National Commission on Violence.

Red Barrages Force Allies To Withdraw From 3 Bases

SAIGON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—North Vietnamese troops making their strongest push in South Vietnam since early September have driven allied forces from three artillery camps guarding a section of the Cambodian border northeast of Saigon, military sources said today.

The sources said strong concentrations of North Vietnamese troops used artillery for the first time in more than four months in Vietnam in the attacks yesterday and today around Bu Prang, an American Green Beret camp 112 miles northeast of Saigon.

All three of the small artillery camps—manned by American gunners and South Vietnamese civilian irregulars—came under barrages of 85-mm. and 105-mm. artillery fire, the sources said. They said at least some of the shells had been fired from positions in Cambodia.

North Vietnamese infantrymen also made ground attacks against the positions, the sources said.

The sources said none of the artillery camps was overrun. But they said their garrisons were moved to other positions on the orders of a South Vietnamese Army division commander.

The Bu Prang camp itself, in a region of jungle-covered valleys and grassy hillocks three miles south of the Cambodian border, was being shelled late today, the sources said.

Allied casualties in the fighting in the region yesterday and today were described as light.

Last night allied troops abandoned Fire Support Base Kate five miles southeast of Bu Prang. Today the garrisons were withdrawn from two other artillery bases in the Bu Prang area, "Susan" and "Annie."

Military sources last week reported that two North Vietnamese infantry regiments and elements of a North Vietnamese artillery regiment had moved into the region around Bu Prang and Duc Lap. The latter is 125 miles northeast of Saigon.

Ky on Vietnamization

SAIGON, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky said last night that he believes 180,000 American troops can be replaced by South Vietnamese forces next year.

The vice-president said he expected no major disclosure in President Nixon's speech on Vietnam tomorrow.

"President Nixon's statement will be aimed at the U.S. people and will contain nothing new," he said.

Criticism of Vietnam War Ebbs in Europe

By Henry Tanner

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (NYT).—Though President Nixon is buffeted at home by criticism of his Vietnam policies, he is remarkably free at present from harsh criticism from abroad.

On the eve of his policy statement on Vietnam scheduled tomorrow, a worldwide survey by correspondents of The New York Times indicates that indifference to the Vietnam issue is growing sharply in Europe, Latin America and Africa. On the other hand, fears of an overly hasty withdrawal are being expressed in some non-Communist countries of East Asia.

Criticism of American policies is far less shrill in the non-Communist world than it was before the start of the Paris talks on Vietnam in May, 1968, the halt in the bombing of the North a year ago and the first withdrawals of American forces this year. Even the propaganda attacks from the Communist world are sometimes muted.

Some Conclusions

Some of the conclusions that can be drawn from the survey follow:

● Governments, opposition leaders, intellectuals and plain citizens in friendly and neutral countries want to see the war ended as soon as possible.

● On the other hand, there is no pressure for a "bugout"—on the contrary. The hope is for an orderly disengagement that will prevent a sudden disruption of existing international patterns.

● Far from being hurt, United States prestige would be enhanced in most of the world by an early withdrawal.

Most governments believe that the war is an albatross that prevents the U.S. from meeting its obligations as a superpower. Its acceptance of the impossibility of military victory would not be equated with military defeat.

● Young people overseas are no longer fired up about the war, and anti-war demonstrations have become rare.

"I cannot remember the last big Vietnam headlines in German papers except for the death of Ho Chi Minh," a correspondent in Bonn reported.

● The anti-war protests in the U.S., including the recent Moratorium Day, are regarded in most countries as signs of political vitality and democratic freedom. It is widely assumed that the protests have weakened the Amer-

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Ability to Govern Imperiled

Mrs. Gandhi's Party Formally Splits in Two

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The Congress party, which has ruled India since it won independence in 1947, officially split into two warring groups yesterday—one headed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the other by the party's old-guard faction—each refusing to recognize the authority of the other.

Both sides held top-level meetings yesterday, each claiming to be the official leadership of the Congress party. And each called its own party convention—Mrs. Gandhi scheduling hers for later this month in New Delhi, and the old-guard faction scheduling its convention for December in Gujerat State.

This formal break, coming after weeks of renewed intraparty feuding following an ignored "unity" resolution, seems to be making it impossible for Mrs. Gandhi's government to function any longer as presently constituted.

With the loss of the votes of the old-guard group, known as The Syndicate, opposing her, her left-of-center Congress party faction will not command a majority in Parliament, whose next session opens in 15 days.

Either new elections will have to be called or the 51-year-old prime minister will have to form a coalition with other parties, presumably the Communist and leftist parties who have frequently supported her policies in the past.

AP

Indira Gandhi

Truce Terms

Little hope of a reconciliation seems possible, although Mrs. Gandhi's camp said a truce could still be arranged if The Syndicate agreed to her demands—an unlikely event. Her demands include the resignation of party President Siddhavanahalli Nijalingappa, a member of The Syndicate, which would be tantamount to a complete take-over by her of the party machinery.

The fight now, aside from the lobbying for support, will be over which group will win the right to call itself the official Congress party and retain its distinctive flag and its ballot symbol, a pair of yoked bullocks.

Mrs. Gandhi has insisted that her fight with The Syndicate is one of ideology—her "democratic socialism" against their conservatism. But The Syndicate, citing

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But Asians Fear Early Withdrawal

Criticism of Viet War Ebbs in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

ican negotiating position in Paris, but this is regarded as "the price of democracy."

"In Europe no country could have had such an incredible debate—not since England during the Boer War," a middle-of-the-road Italian commentator said. "It's a sign of maturity. The U.S. is a terribly lively nation."

A Dutch commentator, referring to Moratorium Day, remarked: "The United States now experiences what Germany lacked so sadly: self-purification. It's all very hopeful."

Honeymoon Is Over

Mr. Nixon is widely credited with being sincere about wanting to end the war, but the honeymoon is over abroad as well as at home. He is widely criticized for what is viewed as temporizing and "tepid" leadership, if any.

From London a correspondent reported: "Mr. Nixon remains a great enigma here—he has been too quiet." A headline in the London Evening Standard asked: "The Real Richard Nixon: Does He Exist?" Similar questions were raised in other European capitals.

Fears of a precipitous American withdrawal are strongest among the exposed anti-Communist regimes of Asia. Nationalist China and South Korea are the most hawkish allies of the U.S. and officials in both countries are apprehensive about the end of the war.

The Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan, a correspondent reports, regard Vietnam as a sideshow to the main conflict between Communist and Nationalist China.

In Thailand, which has committed itself firmly on the U.S. side, fears are reported to be more muted.

"If the withdrawal is orderly and gradual, we are confident," a Thai official said. "If the Communists are permitted to win a military victory, they will try violence elsewhere."

Similar feelings exist in Laos, where the U.S. is fighting another war, albeit a clandestine one, and in Indonesia.

From Djakarta, Indonesia, a correspondent said that Indonesian officials and military officers told him that they were prepared for a U.S. pullout but that the timing and the manner were all-important.

What counts, they said, is how much time they have to set their own house in order. They added that a "crash withdrawal" could create panic among Vietnam's neighbors.

Officials in Malaysia and Singapore voiced similar attitudes.

The Japanese do not believe in the so-called domino theory—the idea that South Vietnam could mark the first in a series of interrelated defeats by the Communists in Asia.

According to a correspondent in Tokyo:

"We would feel no alarm and raise no criticism if the United States pulled out of Vietnam," a high official said. "We would just consider that you were correcting a well intentioned but dangerous mistake."

In India the official position is that there should be an immediate cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of all foreign forces, followed by the establishment of a popular coalition government. But the Indians add that they hope that the U.S., though militarily absent, will continue to make its presence felt in Asia—perhaps within the framework of an Asian security system that is being proposed not only by New Delhi but, in a vague form, by Moscow also.

Russia Pleased

From Moscow a correspondent reported that the Russians appeared pleased with the Vietnam situation because it played into their hands and because they no longer feared that they too might be drawn into the conflict.

In Britain and the other countries of the Atlantic Alliance, officials expressed sympathy for the American dilemma but had little to offer beyond the hope for an early and orderly end of the war. The French, once sharply critical, have been officially silent since the start of the Paris talks.

Editorial criticism continues, but the often-snide tone has largely vanished from the European press.

From Bonn a correspondent reported that the West Germans, though still concerned at times over the possibility of American "neo-isolationism," had lost their fears that withdrawal from Vietnam would imply eventual withdrawal from Berlin. The comparison between Vietnam and Germany vanished from German conversation two years ago, the correspondent said.

Correspondents all over Europe report a spectacular decline of interest in the Vietnam issue.

For Londoners Vietnam "is a long way from Piccadilly," and in Rome a left-wing student leader said: "We always make some reference to Vietnam at our meetings, but we are concentrating now on problems and reforms at home."

More clearly than in most places, opinion on Vietnam in the Middle East reflects local interests. Militant Arab governments denounce U.S. policies more shrilly than do the Communist countries.

Premier Golda Meir of Israel recently told a group of New York intellectuals that it would be disastrous for small countries everywhere—presumably including Israel—if disillusion over Vietnam led to a new kind of American isolationism inspired by the left.

Gallup Poll

Nixon's Way of Handling War Wins More Public Approval

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 2.—When President Nixon goes before the nation tomorrow night to present his views on Vietnam, he can do so with the knowledge that 58 percent of Americans support his present policies, the highest percentage recorded to date.

The Oct. 15 Vietnam Moratorium apparently did not cause Mr. Nixon to lose support among the large number of Americans who wish to end the war but are not in favor of immediate and total withdrawal, as most demonstrators demanded.

The public in many surveys has been found to favor *staged* withdrawal rather than immediate and total withdrawal. The weight of opinion, however, is on the side that troop withdrawals should be "faster" rather than "slower." An early October survey found 44 percent of adults calling for "faster" withdrawals, 11 percent saying troops should be taken out at a "slower" rate, while 32 percent favored the "present rate." Another 13 percent did not express an opinion.

The highest percentage of citizens in favor of *immediate* and *total* withdrawal was 29 percent, recorded in a survey in June.

Basis of Disapproval

Disapproval of the President's handling of the Vietnam situation, registered to the greatest extent among young persons, Democrats and persons living in the East and Far West, stems from the belief that Mr. Nixon is not doing things much differently from President Lyndon B. Johnson or that he is not living up to his campaign promise to end the war. Others feel that the troop withdrawals thus far are only token steps.

Among those who express disapproval of the president's overall performance in office, opinion is 6-to-1 that troop withdrawals should be "faster" rather than "slower."

Details of Survey

A total of 1,501 adults were interviewed in the current survey, which was conducted Oct. 17-20 in over 300 localities across the nation. This question was asked:

Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Nixon is handling the situation in Vietnam?

The following table compares the latest results with those from a survey in late September, prior to the Vietnam Moratorium, and shows a drop in the percentage of persons undecided and a corresponding gain for Mr. Nixon:

Nixon Handling of War?

	Latest %	Sept. %
Approve	58	52
Disapprove	32	32
No opinion	10	16

Approval of Mr. Nixon on Vietnam is five points lower today than in September among persons in their twenties, but the President has registered a dramatic 13-point gain among those 50 years of age and older.

Regionally, the greatest gains for Mr. Nixon have come about in the South, and this region and the Midwest are currently his areas of greatest support.

Pravda Berates U.S. on War, Reaffirms Support of Hanoi

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda today belittled in advance President Nixon's Vietnam speech tomorrow night and sharply attacked the United States for prolonging the Vietnam war by not accepting Communist terms for settlement.

Pravda devoted its front-page editorial to a reassertion of Moscow's solid support for Hanoi and part of its weekly international review to a denunciation of Washington's policies. Western diplomats regarded the onslaughts as reflecting Moscow's desire to demonstrate its unwillingness to budge from its unquestioned backing of North Vietnam's position.

"The American press is widely advertising the November 30 speech of President Nixon, setting forth all possible conjectures on the future development of Washington's Vietnam policy," the commentary said.

'Outrages' Alleged

"But who can be misled by this?" Pravda said. "As before, the half-million army of American aggressors is committing outrages in South Vietnam. Forty sessions of the four-sided talks have taken place in Paris, but through the fault of the American side, the negotiations have not made one inch of progress."

In addition, Pravda also repeated Soviet allegations that the United States was largely responsible for the crisis in the Middle East through its financial and military help to Israel.

Recently, the level of anti-American polemics has seemed to rise in Soviet media, with the United States defamed and attacked for virtually every aspect of its foreign and domestic policies.

Nixon Assailed

Tonight, in prime viewing time, Soviet television carried a 45-minute "documentary" on the United States that focused on the recent Vietnam Moratorium Day to demonstrate that President Nixon had lost the confidence of the American people. Mr. Nixon was accused of following the old policies of Lyndon Johnson and as a result the American people were said to be in a troubled and anxiety-ridden mood.

Citizens' Group Warns Nixon Against Abrupt Troop Pullout

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT).—A citizens committee on Vietnam policy warned in a report to President Nixon Friday that the abrupt or premature withdrawal of troops from the war zone could have disastrous consequences for world peace and domestic tranquillity.

Known as the Citizens Committee for Peace With Freedom, the group said an American policy of gradual disengagement is feasible only if geared to demonstrated improvement in South Vietnamese defense capabilities and "is not forced prematurely by war-weary American public opinion."

Founded in 1967 to speak for the "silent center" of American opinion, the group includes former President Harry S Truman. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was long its guiding spirit. Former Sen. Paul H. Douglas, and 127 other civic leaders comprise the officers and members of the committee.

Bars Abrupt Pullout

The committee dismissed as indefensible either an abrupt pullout of U.S. troops at a specific early date or a unilateral standstill cease-fire as proposed by former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford, former UN Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., Sen. Edmund Muskie, D., Maine, and the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania.

It said of the standstill cease-fire proposal that "it would be a windfall for the enemy, putting him in de facto possession of positions he now occupies only fitfully and by terror."

The report to the president said an abrupt pullout of U.S. forces would "represent an American sell-out and encourage the victors to try for one, two or three more Vietnams."

Either a premature withdrawal or a standstill cease-fire would put the United States on the road to defeat, the committee said.

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United Press International.

TELLING THEIR TALE—Crew members of the hijacked TWA jetliner after landing at Rome. From left, Capt. Billy Williams, hostess Tracy Coleman and Capt. Donald Cook.

Captain Hits FBI's 'Fiasco'

(Continued from Page 1)

ation in New York thought that he knew better than the captain of the airplane who had been keeping this boy from shooting us for six hours. And there was a very real danger of that. It was a constant danger.

"We felt the FBI overstepped itself," Capt. Cook said. "I had him (the hijacker) calmed down. We had it pretty well worked out and I think the whole thing was blown by the FBI, probably by whoever was the agent in charge in New York.

Asked whether he thought he might have been able to talk Minichiello out of going through with the hijacking, Capt. Cook said:

"I can't say he would have given it up in New York, but we might have been able to talk him out of it at a later stop, at Bangor or Shannon, or even into giving up without a fight when we got to Rome.

"Along with everything else, we were worried over the safety of the boy, the hijacker. I mean he was really just a little kid. He was operating way over his head and we felt like he'd bitten off a chunk of the modern world that he just didn't understand and couldn't handle, and we tried very hard to make sure that he didn't get himself shot and killed in the process."

Capt. Cook said that as captain of the plane, his instructions should have been followed.

"I know this is a cliché in modern times," Capt. Cook said, 'but the captain of an airplane is like the captain of a ship in the 19th century...

"Now I've got only 139 feet of ship in this Boeing, but a great deal of responsibility and my authority on the ship... is absolute, and my judgment has to be absolute; it has to be unquestioned and unhampered.

"I want to point out to the FBI or anyone else that questions my actions that comparing myself to a 19th-century ship captain is not really off the block.

"Someone could look up the measurements of the good ship Mayflower. Our ship is bigger, longer, faster... worth more money, and not carrying people of more purple lineage, but, to ourselves, we're quite important."

Capt. Cook said he would never have radioed any instructions, even under threat by the hijacker, that he thought would have endangered others.

He and other members of the crew had high praise for Rome Airport Police Chief Pietro Gull, who, at the hijacker's instructions, boarded the plane unarmed and in his shirtsleeves.

"I would never have let that be arranged," Capt. Cook said, "if I didn't think the boy was calmed down to a point where the policeman wouldn't be killed."

"We all admire this man," he said. "We have talked about what he did and we think he is a very, very brave man."

Suicidal Mood of Hijacker Described by Plane's Crew

ROME, Nov. 2 (NYT).—A Trans World Airlines crew, worn by a 17-hour odyssey that took them a third of the way around the globe, yesterday told of their ordeal at the hands of a hijacker with a gun and an unpredictable mood.

The gunman, Lance Cpl. Raffaele Minichiello, of Seattle, seemed alternately rational and neurotic, reasonable and nervous, according to crew members—Capt. Donald Cook, of New York; Tracey Coleman, 21, a stewardess, of Cincinnati, and Capt. Billy N. Williams, of Amityville, N.Y.

They and two other crewmen, Capt. Richard H. Hastings, and a flight engineer, Lloyd V. Hollrah, were unharmed after the long flight, but all showed the effects of exhaustion and tension.

"He claimed he had been cheated of his pay by the (U.S.) Marines," Capt. Cook said at Leonardo da Vinci international airport here, where the stolen airliner landed early yesterday morning following a five-stop flight from California.

"To get even," the captain added, "he robbed the PX (post exchange) and didn't want to go to jail."

In several long conversations with Miss Coleman and Capt. Cook, Minichiello demonstrated what appeared to the crew to be a suicidal tendency.

'He Wanted to Fight and Die'

"He seemed to want to be met here by someone shooting," Capt. Cook said. "He wanted to fight someone and die."

Capt. Cook was the pilot of the flight at the time of the hijacking, over California. He and Miss Coleman said their captor's unpredictable moods kept tension high throughout the long flight.

"I wasn't really frightened after I talked to him a bit," Miss Coleman said. She had volunteered to remain aboard when some other members of the crew and all the passengers were allowed to debark in Denver.

"He claimed he was born in Rome, and he wanted to come back here," Capt. Cook said.

The pilot said he first was aware of trouble when he saw the cockpit door open and Minichiello came in pushing a stewardess ahead of him at gunpoint.

"At first I thought we were going to go south for cigars," Capt. Cook said in an allusion to frequent hijackings to Havana.

"He said he wanted to go to New York," the captain went on. "I told him we didn't have fuel for New York. He said he knew about the range of our plane and to go on to New York.

"We calmed him down and told him it was easier if we could get rid of the other passengers, the baggage, and take on fuel in Denver."

'Plenty of Aces'

"I have a very nervous young man up here, and he'd like to go to New York but is a little short on funds," the pilot told his passengers, 20 minutes after the big Boeing-707 left Los Angeles.

"He's got plenty of bullets, and that's 280—plenty of aces; he's the boss, he's chartered the plane for the day."

After the 39 passengers and three other stewardesses left the plane in Denver, Miss Coleman said she sat with Minichiello—sometimes in the rear of the cockpit, sometimes in the first-class compartment.

"He drank altogether about two miniatures of gin and Canadian Club (whiskey)," Miss Coleman said. "We talked about playing cards, and he said he wanted someone to come out to get him so he could be killed."

Minichiello did not specify his ultimate destination immediately, according to Capt. Cook, but the pilot said he suspected it would be an overseas flight and he contacted TWA's flight operations office in New York to have international pilots standing by.

Capt. Cook said that after the plane landed at Kennedy International Airport in New York—for a refueling which did not take place—the hijacker was obviously nervous at the appearance of a large number of people around the plane.

He said the young man had panicked at one point and had fired a shot—possibly by accident—that struck an oxygen bottle and caromed off, without puncturing the plane's fuselage.

Capt. Williams, who with Capt. Hastings boarded the jetliner at Kennedy airport, said both were forced to lie face down while the hijacker searched them. Satisfied that they were unarmed, he then permitted them to move into the cockpit, Capt. Williams said. The two new pilots were experienced on the transatlantic run, and the plane was refueled at Bangor, Maine, and Shannon, Ireland, without incident.

Minichiello was very precise on his instructions for landing arrangements in Rome, Capt. Williams said. He told Capt. Cook that he wanted floodlights on the plane, which was not to land unless the Rome police chief agreed to drive out and meet the flight, unarmed, in shirt sleeves and in an automobile.

TWA Puts Cost Of Hijacking at $40,000 Minimum

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP).—Charles C. Tillinghast, president of Trans World Airlines, said yesterday that the operating expenses alone during Friday's transatlantic hijacking of a TWA plane cost the company between $40,000 and $50,000.

That would not include time lost by TWA employees during the hijacking of the plane from California to Rome, he said, nor would it include the cost of rerouting passengers and the delay of flights caused by the incident.

Mr. Tillinghast was at Kennedy Airport to greet Capt. Billy N. Williams and Capt. Richard H. Hastings, the pilots who boarded the captive aircraft in New York and flew it to Rome via Shannon, Ireland. He described them as "two very heroic gentlemen."

Israeli Reserve Age Limit Raised

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Israel will raise the upper age limit for military reserve duty from 49 to 55.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan cited the "necessity for increased manpower in the defense forces and civil defense."

A brief statement issued by the army said that the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset, or parliament, had approved the move.

Nixon Prepares Talk on Vietnam

THURMONT, Md., Nov. 2 (UPI).—President Nixon spent a foggy, rainy weekend at his mountain retreat preparing the major speech on Vietnam policy he will deliver to the nation tomorrow night.

Joined at Camp David by Henry A. Kissinger, his chief Vietnam strategist, the president put the finishing touches on the address.

His 9:30 p.m. (0230 GMT Tuesday) address is scheduled to last 30 minutes, and will be carried nationwide on television and radio.

Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party Splits Into 2 Warring Groups

(Continued from Page 1)

several liberals on its side, has insisted that she is merely using ideology to grasp more power for herself.

In the first round of the feud, which was fought in July and August, Mrs. Gandhi emerged the winner. But this time, she has been leaning on The Syndicate leaders very hard and they are now threatened with their own extinction as political leaders.

Yesterday's events—which included the manhandling of Mr. Nijalingappa by an unruly group of Mrs. Gandhi's supporters—followed a night of hectic maneuvering by both sides.

During the night, Mr. Nijalingappa suspended two of Mrs. Gandhi's key lieutenants from the party's top policy board, the Working Committee, only hours before it was to hold a crucial morning meeting to take up the prime minister's petition for Mr. Nijalingappa's resignation.

She retaliated by deciding to boycott the meeting and, with her supporters, held a rival meeting instead at her residence.

Faction Assails Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The executive of the Congress party—boycotted by Mrs. Gandhi and her supporters—today attacked the government for policy lapses and accused Mrs. Gandhi of spreading disunity.

With the party split into two factions, 11 members of the 21-member Congress Working Committee, chaired by Mr. Nijalingappa, passed four resolutions criticizing the prime minister.

They accused the government of seeking an invitation to the recent Islamic summit meeting in Rabat, and said it had "eroded our already diminishing influence in the community of nations."

They said Mrs. Gandhi was not fulfilling the party's economic and social policies, and warned that "grave unrest" was in store for India if she tried to blame the party organization for the non-implementation of policy.

Profile of Youthful Hijacker: Immigrant, Dropout, Marine

By William E. Farrell

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—A shy, quiet youth who enjoyed helping others.

An airplane buff who was frustrated in his desire to become a pilot because he disliked school.

A newly-arrived schoolboy from Italy who was taunted by his classmates because of his accent and who worked hard to learn English.

A marine proud of his service in Vietnam but appearing "real kind of jumpy" when he returned to the United States.

These were some of the comments and observations made today in telephone interviews with friends and relatives of Raffaele Minichiello, the dark-haired marine lance corporal who hijacked a jet airliner in California and forced it to be flown 6,900 miles to Rome during a frenetic 17-hours.

Paul Carosino, a 21-year-old steam engineer, befriended Minichiello when he emigrated to Seattle with his family in 1963. At first the two communicated with each other in sign language.

"He did a tremendous job learning the English language," Mr. Carosino said. "The kids would tease him, take advantage of him and play jokes on him. He took that okay, but the kids really took advantage of him."

"He liked planes very much and we went flying a couple or three times," Mr. Carosino went on. "It cost $20 for an hour in a small plane, me, Raffaele and a pilot. Yes, he wanted to be a pilot, but because he had such hard times in high school he dropped out in the third year.

"He is a person that when he became nervous at times—like anyone else—he got panicked and rlled up. After he came back from the Vietnam war (last January) he was worse. He was a kid when he went in and when he came back he was a grown-up man."

An enlisted marine who knew Minichiello at Camp Pendleton, where he had been since January, described him as "a nice guy, but quiet. All he talked about was pay. He had enough, though. He took $500 out of the bank not too long ago."

Mrs. Bruno Carosino, Paul's mother, recalled when Minichiello first came to the United States, with his mother, Maria, his father, Luigi, and his sister, Anna.

"He was very quiet and likable," Mrs. Carosino said. "It was very hard for him because of the language. He got a job after school in the Marketbasket store and worked in the produce department. He seemed to be the kind that wanted to work all the time.

"Personally, I don't think he got a chance. He came here with no English and they put him right in high school and that was very hard. He stayed at our house for many of his meals because his mother was working in a macaroni factory."

Referring to the year Minichiello spent in the mountains of the Demilitarized Zone in Vietnam, Anna Minichiello, the marine's 18-year-old sister, said: "I think it was the war that made him act strange.

"He was—I don't know—he talked more seriously about things than he did before. Sometimes he was very nervous. We talked with him two weeks ago on the telephone and he was happy."

Miss Minichiello confirmed that her brother wanted to be an airline pilot but said his ambition was thwarted because "he didn't like school."

She said her father, who is over 60, returned to Melito Irpino, an Italian hamlet nestled in the

Luigi Antonio Minich 80, father of the plane hijacker, duri news conference Sat night in Avellino,

mountains inland from Nap December.

Her brother, she said, "was and mixed up and I think trying to go and see my fa

"My mother—at first I t she was going to do somethi to herself, but now that h and nobody is hurt she little relieved."

The elder Minichiello was ed at his home by newsm burst into tears when to news of his son.

"He was always a good b helped me in the fields bef left for the United State ailing father said. "I have been proud of him but n pull his ears.

"I would have disarme tied him to a bed and wai the arrival of police.

"Still, I'll do what I c him."

Fund Suggested

MELITO IRPINO, Italy, (UPI). — The elder Mi brother, Angelo, 33, suggest today that inhabitants of th might wish to contribute t costs and help make up a to TWA.

"Money is needed to Raffaele and to pay dam the airline as well as pay used by the jet on its long said Angelo.

Fiat Charges 85 Employees

TURIN, Nov. 2 (Reuters) giant Fiat motor company h charges against 85 of its em after a recent outbreak of v and vandalism, police said day.

The men have been sus from work as a precautionar sure while magistrates inve the charges, which range violence to invasion of a

Months of lightning stri the Fiat factories here, wh company says have cost 1 150 billion lire ($240 milli sales this year, have rep turned violent.

Transatlantic Hijacker En Multi-Stop Flight in Rome J

(Continued from Page 1)

in an ambiguous attitude toward his family, his father and his mother and sister who live in Seattle.

The suspect evidenced only one moment of anger during the news conference. He muttered a curse at a photographer he considered too close to him.

Afterward, he was taken to prison. Some authorities said it might take several days to unravel the legal tangle.

Minichiello's escapade aboard Trans World Airlines Flight 85 and across the Italian countryside in a getaway car he had ordered to meet him—with the Italian policeman as a hostage—had kept millions of people on two continents in suspense.

The flight across the United States, the Atlantic Ocean and Western Europe began with the purchase of a $15.50 air ticket from Los Angeles to San Francisco on Friday morning.

Minichiello climbed aboard the flight at Los Angeles with what appeared to be a fishing-rod case. It contained an M-1 military carbine with a broken-down barrel.

In the air over Fresno, he brandished the rifle, led a stewardess to the cockpit and took over the flight. It was the 51st commercial airline hijacking reported this year—nearly all of which have gone to Havana.

Minichiello, whom the Marine Corps and the Federal Bureau of Investigation had identified yesterday as Raphael Minichielli, was later characterized by crewmen of the hijacked plane as alternately rational and neurotic, with "suicidal tendencies."

Waving his gun, Minichiello demanded to be taken to New York, but the pilot, Capt. Donald Cook jr., said there was not enough fuel.

At Denver, the Boeing-707 landed and refueled. Th passengers and three host were allowed to deplane, the aircraft took off again New York.

At Kennedy International port in New York, the p took on two volunteer pilots the overseas flight. How the hijacker forced the pilo take off before refueling, dently out of a fear of the number of persons—inclu agents of the Federal Bure Investigation — who cro around the craft. Fuel taken on in Bangor, Maine

WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Overcast
ANKARA	10	50	Partly cl
ATHENS	20	68	Sunny
BEIRUT	20	68	Cloudy
BELGRADE	18	64	Partly cl
BERLIN	12	54	Rain
BRUSSELS	14	57	Very clo
BUDAPEST	16	61	Partly cl
CAIRO	22	73	Very clo
CASABLANCA	21	70	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Overcast
COSTA D' SOL	21	70	Partly cl
DUBLIN	15	59	Rain
EDINBUEGH	15	59	Rain
FLORENCE	18	54	Overcast
FRANKFURT	17	63	Sunny
GENEVA	16	57	Partly cl
HELSINKI	20	-4	Snow
ISTANBUL	15	59	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy
LISBON	19	66	Sunny
LONDON	16	61	Very clo
MADRID	16	61	Sunny
MILAN	10	50	Over
MOSCOW	1	34	Overcast
MUNICH	14	57	Partly cl
NEW YORK	16	61	Rain, wi
NICE	18	64	Sunny
OSLO	8	47	Very clo
PARIS	13	55	Partly cl
PRAGUE	13	54	Partly cl
ROME	20	68	Partly cl
SOFIA	14	57	Partly cl
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Sunny
TEL AVIV	21	70	Partly cl
TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
VENICE	12	54	Sunny
VIENNA	17	63	Sunny
WARSAW	7	45	Rain
WASHINGTON	17	63	Rain, wi
ZURICH	13	55	Sunny

(U.S. temperatures and conditi observed at 1700 GMT, others 1200 GMT.)

Urges TV Appearances for Safety

Panel Warns U.S. Turbulence Favors Political Assassination

(Continued from Page 1)

electronic arms-detection equipment to check out persons entering public meeting places.

The restraints were proposed in a ten-page policy statement by the commission. It was accompanied by a 580-page task-force report on assassinations and political violence in the United States and other countries.

Avoiding Predictions

Emphasizing that it was making no predictions, the commission contended that the precautions proposed would be "worth while whether or not this nation faces a new outbreak of political assassinations."

"But we feel compelled to note," the members said, "that some of the conditions for such an outbreak are present or may be developing. These conditions add urgency to the need to develop effective protection against assassination."

Only once during its history, during the Reconstruction era following the Civil War, has the United States gone through the turmoil and instability classically associated with high assassination rates, the commission said. "During that decade, America experienced close to half of all the assassinations in its history."

The 1960's brought the killings of President John F. Kennedy, his brother Robert, Dr. Martin Luther King, Medgar Evers, Malcolm X and George Lincoln Rockwell, still only a small fraction of the violence of Reconstruction.

But the political climate, the commission said, remains ominous, posing the danger not only of more assassinations by sick, self-appointed loners in the American style, but also of assassination conspiracies—the pattern of the Middle East, Latin America, Russia and Eastern Europe, with their revolutions and palace coups.

Conditions for Conspiracy

"Many of the conditions associated with conspiratorial assassinations in other countries," the commission warned, "appear to be developing in this country."

"There is much talk today of revolution and urban guerrilla warfare by extremists, and there have been outbreaks of violence with aspects of guerrilla warfare... If extremists carry out their threats, we can expect political assassinations."

Even if the rhetoric of revolution remains just rhetoric, the constant vilification of America's institutions and leaders could destroy their legitimacy in the eyes of other segments of society. "The assassinations during the Reconstruction era arose in just such a context."

Negroes have long been the victims of white terrorist murderers. Now, with growing numbers of Negroes in public office, they face the threats both of white extremists and radical blacks.

Should racial tensions and violent confrontations go beyond the pitch of the 60's, "the level of political violence in the United States could approach that of countries in which political assassinations typically occur," the commission said.

"The United States may in the next few years undergo even more rapid socio-economic change than it has in the past," it said. "Rapid change is another characteristic that correlates with high levels of conspiratorial assassination."

Whatever happens, the commission said, presidents will continue to run the greatest risk. So far, their assassins have, almost all of them, been lonely, demented men acting by themselves, beginning with the house painter who fancied himself the king of England and tried to kill Andrew Jackson in 1835.

But if the political turbulence in America grows worse, the commission suggested, the next one may not be alone. The type of assassins who plot together, the report indicated, needs only a slightly more violent milieu.

Milton S. Eisenhower, the commission's chairman, told reporters that the key recommendation of the report was "that presidential candidates not expose themselves to situations which provide maximum opportunity for the assassin."

'Fine Targets'

"Presidents and Negro leaders are fine targets," he said, "but all candidates should limit their public appearances."

The commission said it would be neither practical nor desirable to isolate the president in the White House and confine his contacts with the public to television and other media.

It said, however, that he could minimize the risks by picking his public appearances and means of travel carefully, restricting notice of his movements and confining himself "to meeting places to which access is carefully controlled."

Openly critical of the "carnival atmosphere" of campaign rallies, the commission suggested that they are not worth the effort anyway, "since even the most strenuous trave schedule will expose (a candidate) to only a small percentage of the American people."

The commission conceded that personal-appearance campaigning does have some value in letting candidates sense the mood of the electorate. But by and large, it contended, the TV tube is preferable and full of "the intimate contact . . . which candidates now associate with personal appearances," without its irony. Just six weeks ago, the commission scored television for "pandering to a public preoccupation with violence that television itself has helped to generate."

Reform of Justice Urged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The American machinery of justice—fragmented, inadequate and archaic—is in need of drastic and far-reaching revision, the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence declared yesterday.

In a report based on an exhaustive study made by professional staff members, the commission traced the failings of the present law-enforcement system from the patrolman on the beat to the prisons where "programs of rehabilitation are shallow and dominated by greater concern for punishment and custody than for correction." The report outlined a series of recommendations to initiate reform.

Among the highlights of the commission's recommendations were these:

- The doubling of the total federal, state and local budget for law enforcement in the country—an additional $5 billion a year—to implement reform of the system.
- Creation of central justice agencies in metropolitan areas to coordinate all phases of police work, trial and rehabilitation of the criminal.
- Expansion of existing governmental legal services to the poor.
- Creation of citizens' groups to aid in the fight against crime and to investigate complaints made against the police and other public servants.

Associated Press.

LOADED WITH LOOT—A young couple uses a hand truck to haul away two articles from a burned-out Jacksonville furniture store, wrecked during racial fighting.

Militant U.S. Police Draft Charter for a National Union

By David Burnham

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 2 (NYT).—A wave of militancy that could have a major effect on the cost of law enforcement and the way the police patrol the streets is sweeping through many of the nation's 40,000 police departments.

The focus of this mounting police unrest was centered this weekend on Omaha, where 30 representatives of 12 police departments gathered to draft a constitution for the first national police union to be affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

But interviews with police officials, policemen and law enforcement experts around the country make clear that this is only the latest manifestation of a deepening unrest that is leading policemen to fight harder for better working conditions and take a more active role in local politics.

Only Friday, for instance, policemen in Yonkers, N.Y., returned to work after about 75 percent of the city's nighttime patrol called in sick following a breakdown in contract talks.

Similar "epidemics" have hit such major cities as New York, Detroit and Newark. The police in Youngstown, Ohio, struck for five days in 1967, and last summer policemen in Vallejo, Calif., also struck.

In the last year, a group of out-of-uniform white policemen attacked a handful of Black Panther party members in a Brooklyn courthouse. And police organizations in such cities as Boston and Cleveland are actively campaigning in local elections.

"There is no question about it, policemen are no longer sitting on their butts," said Patrolman Richard G. MacEarchen, former chairman of the Boston Patrolmen's Association, who now is trying to organize a national police association not affiliated with the AFL-CIO. "The sleeping giant has awakened."

The first visible sign of the effort to organize a national police union came at the annual meeting of the New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association in September, 1968, when the delegates approved a resolution authorizing the PBA's officers to begin negotiating with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

There is no single, simple explanation for this new activism. But among many motivations, authorities agree, are the growing strength and activism of all public employee unions, which want higher pay and better working conditions; the concern of much of white America about the increasing power of its black citizens; a feeling that the old standards of morality and patriotism have been eroded, and an impatient mood among the younger police recruits.

"The winds of change are blowing about the police," said Henry Ruth, director of the Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, "and I suppose many policemen feel threatened. Another factor is that during the past six years the police have seen almost every group in America organize strikes or demonstrate and now they're wondering whether they should do the same thing."

The formation of a national police union, should it come into existence, raises many serious questions for the individual policeman, for the police commander and for every citizen.

Would a policeman who was also a member of the AFL-CIO be able to be fair in policing an AFL-CIO picket line? Would a national police union work to reduce the authority of the police supervisor to discipline his men? Would a national police union, through the potential threat of a national police strike, develop into an overwhelming political force that might lead to the creation of a national police force?

Uncertainty about the answers is widely felt among policemen, employee group officials, police administrators and police experts. There appears to be some doubt, in fact, whether a national police union would win enough support in the ranks to be effective, at least in the beginning.

Rioters Loot, Set Fires in Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 2 (AP).—Angered by the shooting of a black youth, gangs of Negroes touched off fires in buildings and homes Friday night in a three-block area of east Jacksonville.

The police said there was sporadic gunfire as the flames and rock-throwing spread.

Besides the youth wounded at the start of the outburst, a Negro guard at a chain store was shot in the arm and chest and a white service station owner collapsed and died, apparently of a heart attack.

At least two policemen were reported injured.

Rock-throwing bands refused to allow firemen near several of the blazes and flames spread to an area of frame houses.

As residents streamed out of some of the homes carrying belongings, witnesses said, looters dashed in to pick over what was left. Both the evacuating residents and looters were black, said the witnesses. Most of the businesses damaged, however, were owned by whites, officials said.

The police said the wave of burning and looting was set off when a cigarette salesman shot and wounded a youth he said was pilfering from his truck.

When the police tried to arrest the salesman, the crowd attacked the policemen and their prisoner. The salesman, identified as William A. Simmons, 23, was charged with asssault to murder and was later released on $1,000 bond.

Duval County Sheriff Dale Carson declared the emergency over at 7:45 p.m. "We had numerous fires, but all were out by 7:15 p.m. It looks to me like we had a small, quick riot."

NASA Leader Reported to Have Quit

George Mueller, Chief Of Manned Flights

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Dr. George E. Mueller, head of the U.S. manned space flight program, is reported to have resigned in a move believed to be part of a forthcoming reshuffling of the space agency's hierarchy.

Another major change would reportedly involve moving George M. Low from the Manned Spacecraft Center at Houston to the No. 2 post in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It is reported that he would be deputy administrator to Dr. Thomas O. Paine, the NASA administrator.

"I can't confirm or deny it," Mr. Low said in a telephone interview from Houston.

But Mr. Low, who was manager of the center's Apollo spacecraft program office until recently, said that "certain organizational moves are in the works."

NASA officials in Washington also declined to comment on the reports, but other sources said the information was true.

Mueller on Tour

Dr. Mueller was unavailable for comment. He has been on a speaking tour in Europe.

As associate administrator for manned space flight, Dr. Mueller held overall responsibility for directing manned space activities through the two-man Gemini and three-man Apollo projects, which culminated in this year's Apollo-11 moon landing.

Dr. Mueller—he pronounces it "miller"—went to NASA in 1963 from the vice-presidency of Space Technology Laboratories, a division of TRW, Inc. There have been rumors for several months that he wished to return to private industry.

Dr. Mueller was known to have made a number of enemies within NASA. His critics suggest that he was distrustful of others and therefore unable to command their respect. As one of them put it, "He has leadership problems."

This was said to have been a factor in Dr. Mueller's being passed over twice for the job of deputy administrator—once when Dr. Paine was named to the post last year and now that Mr. Low apparently is in line for it.

DuBridge Warns U.S. Effort In Science Is on the Wane

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Nov. 2.—America's total scientific effort is on the decline and a waning enthusiasm for science has emerged much like the mood of pre-Sputnik days, Dr. Lee A. DuBridge warned here yesterday.

The presidential science adviser, addressing the 70th annual convention of the Society of the Sigma Xi, a scientific group, said:

"We face the fact that the nation's total scientific effort today is actually at a lower level than what it was two or three years ago, surely an anomalous situation in view of the still rising importance of science and its applications to our national welfare."

Dr. DuBridge said Congress must share a portion of the blame because it is not accepting President Nixon's 1970 budget proposals to maintain federal financial support for basic academic science at or slightly above the current level.

"Although most of the appropriations bills have not been finally passed, it is very clear that painful cuts in the Nixon science budget will be imposed," he said.

"We can confidently expect to see new Soviet achievements in both science and technology in the years ahead and we can no longer confidently assume that world leadership in science and technology will always remain on this side of the Atlantic," he said.

Dr. DuBridge said he has detected "a feeling of smugness" since the Apollo-11 moon flight that American scientific competence is adequate and maybe more than the country needs.

"The technological feat of Apollo-11 represents no indication of the present strength of basic science in America," he said.

"It does show that in years past, great scientific advances were made both in America and throughout the world, and that America has shown the capacity to use existing knowledge of science to carry out a stupendous technological achievement.

"But Apollo-11 tells us nothing about the strength of our current scientific enterprise."

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Russians for 1st Time Print Data on Underground A-Test

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The Russians yesterday loosened their strict policy of secrecy on nuclear testing programs and published for the first time remarkable details of an underground blast.

They also offered to share their knowledge of peaceful applications of atomic energy with the United States and other countries.

A special 3,500-word layout on a full page of the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda described everything from the shape of the bomb to the shock of its blast.

Never before have the Russians publicly given so much detail on a nuclear explosion. Since the signing of the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty they have never even published the fact of an underground blast, even though seismic studies in the West detected them.

The report by Komsomolskaya Pravda, the newspaper of the Young Communist League, included a 13-day diary of a correspondent who witnessed an underground explosion and the preparations for it. The blast was intended to find ways of creating underground oil reservoirs in salt layers.

The newspaper also published an interview with the leading Soviet nuclear administrator, State Atomic Energy Commission chairman Andronik M. Petrosyants.

Mr. Petrosyants said the Russians have already given some information to the United States on their peaceful tests, and he added:

"I want to stress that the Soviet Union, in accordance with the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, is ready to share its knowledge and experience in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear explosions for the good of humanity."

Vassar Coeds End 3-Day Sit-In

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Nov. 2 (AP).—Thirty Negro coeds who had occupied part of a Vassar College building since Thursday ended their sit-in last night.

The college said the settlement provides for an increase in the number of black professors as the scope and size of the black studies program requires and for letter grades and a degree for courses in the program, begun this fall.

The college has still not committed itself on another demand—a separate dormitory for black coeds.

5 Killed in Train Crash

WARSAW, Nov. 2 (AP).—Five persons were killed and 20 injured when a passenger train rammed into a local train at a station near Lodz, central Poland, Friday night. The Polish Press Agency (PAP) said the crew of the local train was detained by the police.

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Language Protest Fight in Quebec

QUEBEC, Nov. 2 (AP).—Protesters pelted police with rocks, sticks and bottles on the grounds of the legislature Friday night following a mass demonstration against the Quebec government's language bill.

Police fired tear gas into the crowd after the demonstration erupted into a window-breaking, paint-smearing rampage. Forty persons were reported arrested on the legislature grounds and in other parts of the city. There were no reports of injuries.

The demonstration was organized by the Front du Québec Français (FQF) as a peaceful protest against a bill under study in the legislature that would give parents the freedom to choose the language to be used in instructing their children in school. FQF was formed a week ago by persons who favored the use of French rather than English.

GI Hero Punished For Marijuana

SAIGON, Nov. 2 (AP).—A U.S. Army sergeant awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism more than three years ago was reduced a grade in rank and fined $342 for marijuana possession and assault, it was disclosed yesterday.

The action was taken in the case of Sgt. David C. Dolby, 22, of the 173d Airborne Brigade, who is appealing his punishment, an Army spokesman said.

He said records show that military police summonded to break up a fight between Dolby and another soldier found marijuana in Dolby's possession.

Alliluyeva Hospital

PRATAPGARH, India, Nov. 2 (Reuters). — A 35-bed hospital financed by Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter, who now lives in the United States, has been opened at Kalkankar, in northern India.

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Portrait of a Presidential Assassin: A White, Male Loner With a Cause

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Who are the potential presidential assassins in America?

The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence drew a composite portrait today of the men who have killed or tried to kill eight presidents and one presidential candidate.

Before the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy last year, the commission said, "it might have been hypothesized in 1968 that the next assassin to strike at a president—or presidential candidate, as it turned out—would have most of the following attributes:

- "From a broken home, with the father absent or unresponsive to the child.
- "Withdrawn, a loner, no girl friends, either unmarried or a failure at marriage.
- "Unable to work steadily in the last year or so before the assassination.
- "White, male, foreign-born or with parents foreign-born, short, slight build.
- "Zealot for a political, religious, or other cause, but not a member of an organized movement.
- "Assassinates in the name of a specific issue which is related to the principles or philosophy of his cause.
- "Chooses a handgun as his weapon.
- "Selects a moment when the president is appearing amid crowds."

McCarthy Says Troop Pullout Should Follow Negotiations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy said today that a negotiated settlement should precede U.S. troop withdrawal from Vietnam.

"We ought to try to negotiate something and then you ought to try to work out a withdrawal," Sen. McCarthy, D., Minn., said.

"But now we're talking about a withdrawal—the administration is—without a statement of policy."

Sen. McCarthy was interviewed on the television program "Issues and Answers." "Unless the administration can really move to some kind of negotiation, I'm prepared to say let's just withdraw," he said. "But this is a very irrational and, I think, irresponsible way to proceed."

Sen. McCarthy said that President Nixon appears to be following what the senator said was the precedent of past administrations of acting first on Vietnam and then following with a policy statement to support the action.

"I think Nixon would do much better as a President if he said, 'This is our policy,' and then began to withdraw troops according to a program," Sen. McCarthy said.

Sen. McCarthy said that a stated policy would not hurt the U.S. negotiating position.

Half in Poll Doubt Kennedy Report of Kopechne Incident

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP).—More than half the Americans questioned in a poll for Time magazine doubt that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy has told the truth about the auto accident in July that took the life of Mary Jo Kopechne.

The news weekly observed that the U.S. public appears to be taking a "markedly more skeptical" attitude about Sen. Kennedy's account of the accident and seems "less confident in him as a public official." This contrasts with a poll taken in August, also by the Louis Harris organization, which indicated that the public took a "generous and forgiving view" of Sen. Kennedy following the tragedy.

The August poll also showed Sen. Kennedy only 10 percentage points—38 to 48—behind President Nixon in popularity rating. The new poll shows Mr. Nixon with 54 percent, Sen. Kennedy 30.

1,600 in Poll

Time's article summarized a series of questions asked 1,600 people. About Sen. Kennedy's truthfulness about the accident, Time said the poll showed: "Ted's credibility was not high originally; now more than half doubt his word."

There was also a ten-point drop among people who believe that Sen. Kennedy and two male friends returned to the scene to try to save the drowning girl.

On the question of belief that "nothing immoral took place between Kennedy and the girl," Time's report on the answers: "A majority accepted Kennedy's statement on this point in August, but now most have doubts."

Also more people believe that Sen. Kennedy was driving under the influence of liquor—up 15 points in the new poll.

The Time poll said fewer people now feel that "Kennedy has suffered enough" for the accident. It added that a majority now have lost trust in him politically. When pollsters suggested that Sen. Kennedy "displayed qualities that disqualify him for high public trust." Time reported the response showed: "A pro-Kennedy plurality (in August) has been reversed."

Kennedy May Speak

BOSTON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Sen Edward M. Kennedy will make a complete public statement telling all he knows about the death of Mary Jo Kopechne, the Boston Record American said Friday.

Quoting Washington sources close to the senator, the paper said Sen. Kennedy would make his accounting once an inquest into Miss Kopechne's death was completed. The report, however, cautioned that Sen. Kennedy would make his statement only if no criminal charges were lodged against him following the inquest.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled Thursday that the inquest must be held in secret, and Edgartown District Judge James A. Boyle, who will preside, is studying the high court's findings before setting a date for the proceeding.

Newsmen Complain

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP).—Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalists' society, has said that it "protests the lid of secrecy imposed by the Massachusetts Supreme Court in barring the public and press from the Kopechne inquest."

In Washington, the Inter-American Press Association voted Friday to "deplore" the action of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in closing the inquest to the press.

7 Children Die in Fire

DOVER, N.J., Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Seven children, aged from 2 to 12, died in a blazing house here today as they slept in one bedroom, police said. The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Joquisk, escaped with their two other children.

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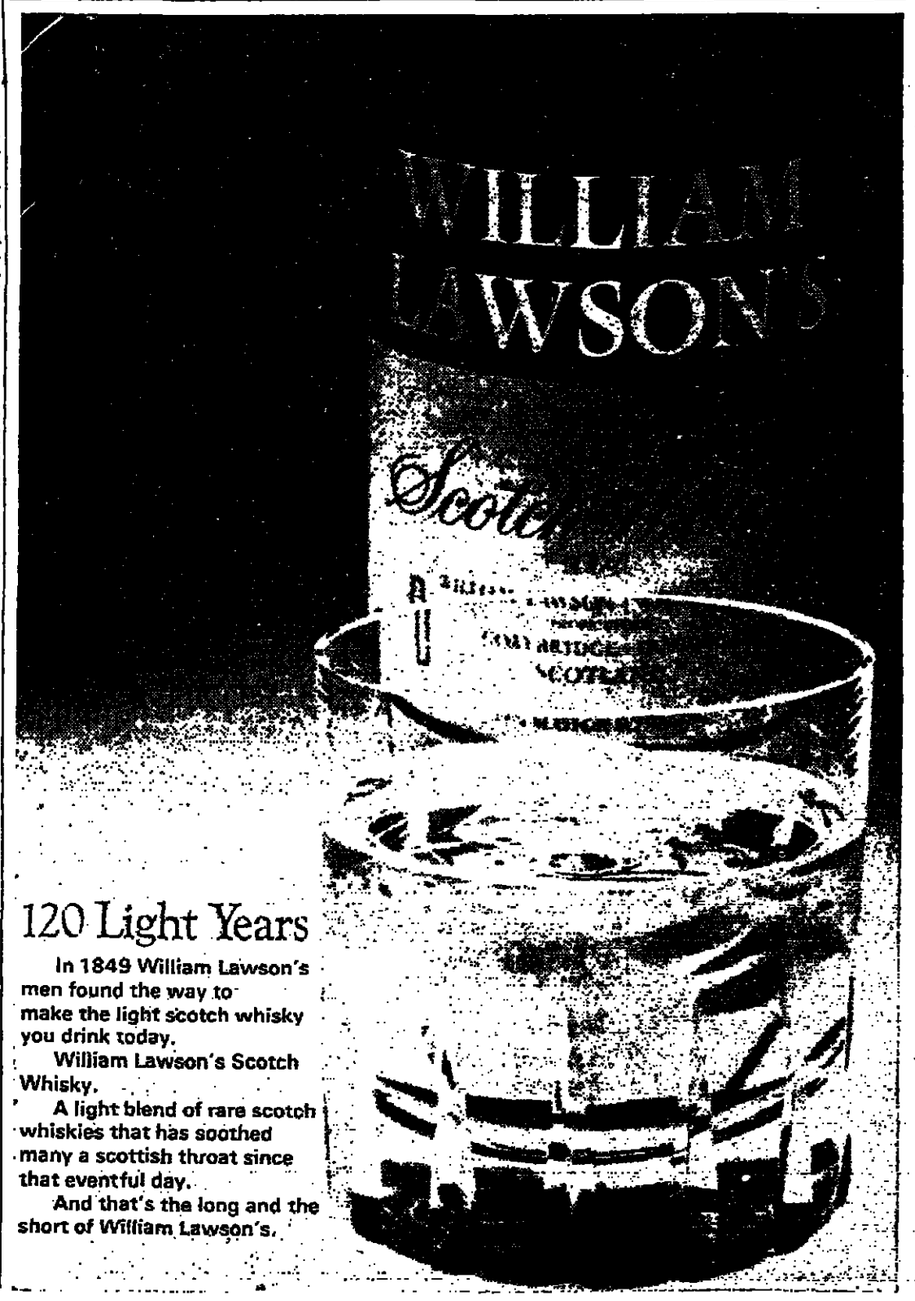

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2 Athens Newspapers Barred From Sales on Newsstands

ATHENS, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The Greek Army-backed government today banned the circulation of two Athens newspapers which defied its instructions to abstain from publishing anti-regime news or comments.

The ban came four weeks after the government announced a relaxation of press restriction and its decision to lift censorship imposed when the army seized power in April, 1967.

Athenians were told of the ban when they asked newsstands for the liberal To Vima and the royalist Akropolis today.

"We have copies of the two dailies, but security policemen warned us last night and early this morning not to sell these two newspapers," a central Athens kiosk owner said.

Four newspapers, including To Vima and Akropolis, were having difficulties last week in reaching newsstands in the provinces, their publishers said.

The publishers received reports that their publications were not being allowed to circulate freely and that police warned newsstand owners not to sell them.

Last week, Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos, the former tank commander whose units provided support in the coup which toppled the parliamentary government, warned Athenian publishers to refrain from publishing anti-regime comments or news.

He said those who refused to comply with the government's line could emigrate.

When the government announced that censorship would be lifted, publishers were given a list of banned topics which included all comments or news directed against public order, security or national integrity.

The list also included items inciting demonstrations, mass meetings or strikes, or comments considered likely to harm the country's economy or to fan old political passions and feuds.

Saigon Paper Suspended

SAIGON, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The government has indefinitely suspended the publication of a Vietnamese-language newspaper for allegedly carrying reports "which encourage anti-war sentiments." An Information Ministry spokesman said the paper, Tin Sang (Morning News), published by an opposition lower house deputy, was also suspended for confusing public opinion by reporting rumors of a coup d'état and the arrest of a major-general.

Mini QE2 to Bid For Cruise Trade

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Cunard is planning to build a mini-Queen Elizabeth 2 in a bid to capture more of the world's lucrative cruise trade, it was announced today.

The new vessel, of between 15,000 and 25,000 tons, will be the "prime medium-size cruise ship afloat," said Cunard.

Tenders for the ship, expected to cost between $28.8 and 36 million, will probably be invited early next year from British and foreign shipyards, said a Cunard spokesman.

Cunard's flagship, the 65,000-ton QE2, went into service last May. She combines the North Atlantic run between Southampton and New York with winter cruising in the Caribbean.

Storms in Sweden Kill Four, Hundreds of Cars Damaged

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 2 (UPI).—At least four persons were killed last night and early today by gales that caused heavy destruction in eastern Sweden and the Stockholm area. The weather bureau predicted new storms tonight.

Six crew members of the 498-ton Danish vessel Trica, reported missing earlier after they abandoned ship, were rescued later by a Russian vessel. The Trica was found drifting with a heavy list in the Baltic this afternoon.

In Stockholm, some streets were still blocked today by fallen trees. Hundreds of cars were damaged hundreds of shop windows blown in. Many parts of the city were without electricity, telephones and water. At Bromma Airport four single-engine planes were destroyed by the gales.

In Oslo, the worst storm to hit the Norwegian capital in a generation ripped roofs off houses and damaged hundreds of cars with flying debris. The winds estimated at 59 miles an hour, left two-thirds of the city without electricity for several hours yesterday. No loss of life was reported.

The 630-ton West German coaster Emil B was abandoned late last night in the gale and the crew of seven rescued 15 miles west of the Baltic Island of Gotland. The ship sent distress signals after it developed a heavy list.

The storm also hit Finland, but with diminished force, bringing snow and sleet to the southern part of the country.

Flooding in Scotland

GLASGOW, Nov. 2 (AP).—Gale-force winds with rain caused widespread floods in Glasgow and other areas of Scotland today. Dozens of cars were abandoned as flood waters swirled through some parts of Glasgow.

At UN Request, U.S. Eases Curbs On Cuban Unit

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (WP).—The United States has disclosed that, at United Nations request, it has modified the retaliatory restrictions recently imposed on the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina.

Secretary-General U Thant wrote Ambassador Charles Yost on Friday reaffirming an understanding arrived at between UN legal counsel Constantin Stavropoulos and U.S. mission officials.

The mission is in agreement that there should be no restriction on coverage of UN news, and that the Treasury Department license issued to Prensa Latina is on this basis.

After Cuba closed American news agencies in Havana in September, the Treasury retaliated by canceling Prensa Latina's license for coverage of the United States—coverage which it had performed from its office in the United Nations. Subsequently Prensa Latina was granted a restricted license for coverage of the UN only.

Cosmonauts Tour D.C.; Astronauts Arrive in Sydney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Two Soviet cosmonauts yesterday paid their respects to America's war dead and to astronauts Virgin I. Grissom and Roger B. Chafee, who gave their lives in the conquest of space.

The cosmonauts, Maj. Gen. Georgi Beregovoi and Konstantin Feoktistov, solemnly placed wreaths of red and white carnations at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and on the grave of the two American spacemen at Arlington National Cemetery.

The wreath-laying came at the end of a sightseeing tour that included the Smithsonian Institution (where U.S. space capsules are on display), the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument.

The Russians, traveling in a sightseeing bus, mingled with tourists and went almost unnoticed except for occasional stares at the uniform of the general.

Today, the cosmonauts were scheduled to tour Williamsburg, Va.

Welcome Down Under

SYDNEY, Nov. 2 (AP).—Sydney residents gave the Apollo-11 astronauts an open-hearted welcome yesterday as they drove in a motorcade through the city streets to a civic welcome in Hyde Park.

Tens of thousands of people lined the route under a cascade of torn paper and confetti.

Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins, now nearing the end of their 22-nation tour, flew out of Sydney today for Guam on their way home.

Tunisians Vote For Bourguiba

TUNIS, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Tunisians voted in large numbers today to extend President Habib Bourguiba's mandate for a third five-year term and elect a new 101-seat National Assembly.

Interior Ministry officials said voting ranged between 75 and 95 percent, according to early returns, despite the aftermath of torrential rain which made more than 130,000 people homeless in the last five weeks.

President Bourguiba was standing unopposed. All the assembly candidates presented by Tunisia's sole political party, the Parti Socialiste Destourien, were assured of being returned in the absence of any opposition.

Dean Burch Sworn In As Chairman of FCC

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Dean Burch, former chairman of the Republican party, was sworn in Friday as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

A 41-year-old attorney from Tucson, Ariz., Mr. Burch served as GOP chairman during the unsuccessful 1964 presidential campaign of Sen. Barry M. Goldwater.

Bandleader Tony Pastor Is Dead at 62

Singer-Saxophonist Had Novelty Hits

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 2 (NYT).—Tony Pastor, 62, the bandleader, died of a heart ailment in a hospital here Friday.

He formed a band early in 1940 and became one of the more consistently successful bandleaders over the next decade. During World War II Mr. Pastor had several novelty hits including "Dance With a Dolly" and "Bell Bottom Trousers."

Other songs with which he was associated included "I'm Confessin'," "Let's Do It," "A, You're Adorable" and "Indian Love Call."

As both singer and saxophonist, Mr. Pastor projected a lively, twinkling sense of joy. He sang in a high-pitched, rasping manner, using a style that he freely admitted was patterned by listening to "my idol, Louis Armstrong."

On the tenor saxophone, he used a full-bodied, warm tone, enlivened by the jazz influences that surrounded him during the Twenties and Thirties.

He was born Antonio Pestritto in Middletown, Conn. During the early years of his career, he was closely allied with Artie Shaw, the clarinetist and bandleader.

Robert J. Hanna

OLAR, S.C., Nov. 2 (AP).—Scottish-born Robert James Hanna, 89, who was one of the last survivors of the sinking of the Titanic, died Friday when fire swept through his home.

Sir Gerald Wills

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Sir Gerald Wills, 64, Conservative member of Parliament since 1950, died yesterday. He had been in ill health for several years. He was a former government whip and former controller of the queen's household.

U.S. Health Chief Would Legalize Some Abortions

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Dr. Roger O Egeberg, the nation's chief health official, said last week that he favors legalizing abortions in cases where the unborn child may be mentally or physically impaired or where the mother's mental or physical health is endangered.

Dr. Egeberg, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, spoke at a news conference Thursday about his approach to handling increased population growth, a problem he called a "threat to the quality of American life."

Emphasizing that his position on abortion is a personal one and not necessarily that of the Nixon administration, Dr. Egeberg said he felt abortions should be permitted:

- When there is a threat to the mother's life.
- Where there is a possibility of the child being born with a mental or physical handicap.
- Where the emotional health of the mother may be impaired.
- Where rape is involved.
- Where pregnancy occurs in young girls.

Oct. 20 Herald Tribune Banned in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The Oct. 20 edition of the International Herald Tribune carrying an article by Milovan Djilas, once a leading Yugoslav politician and Communist party theoretician, was banned Friday for further importation and distribution in Yugoslavia.

Although no reason for the ban was given, it is believed that it was prompted by the Djilas article, which dealt with the New Left and carried the headline "It's Ideal Is Old, Its Ideology Unworkable." The Oct. 20 issue was delivered to subscribers here and sold on the newsstands as usual on Oct. 21.

United Press International.

Vintage cars starting the annual London-Brighton race yesterday morning.

212 Old Crocks Survive Drive to Brighton

BRIGHTON, England, Nov. 2 (AP).—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sayler, of Detroit, limped into Brighton aboard their 1900 Stanley Steamer today to achieve a lifelong ambition.

They were among the last arrivals in the "Old Crocks" run—the London-to-Brighton Rally of cars built before 1905.

Two hundred and forty-one of these beautifully preserved relics took part in the run, which commemorates the repeal of the "red-flag act" of 1896 when a man was required to run in front of "an infernal machine" with a red flag to warn of its approach.

The Saylers' Steamer ran out of naphtha fuel near the halfway mark, but a roadside S.O.S. brought supplies from a fellow competitor.

A thrown chain further delayed them, but they finally made it with 45 minutes to spare, covering the 60 miles from London's Hyde Park in 7 hours 15 minutes to qualify for a "prompt arrival" medallion.

All but 30 of the starters survived the trip and most of them reported that the biggest problem en route was the vast crowd.

Another late arrival was a 1900 Milwaukee Steamer driven by Norman Cole, of London. Three times before he had failed to complete the run. Even before the start today he was in trouble, but his American mechanic, Lowell Backman, of Chicago, manually operated the fuel pump all the way to keep the car going and was greeted with a big cheer on arrival.

Another big achievement was that of a 1903 De Dion Bouton.

The car had been sawn in half in 1913, the rear section shipped to India for use as a rickshaw and the front half used in a British factory to drive a saw. The two halves were reunited last year and today they completed the run with about an hour to spare.

Eight nations were represented in the field today. Making his third run was Reno, gambling casino owner Bill Harrah, who completed the trip in a 1900 Packard Dos-à-Dos. Mr. Harrah, who owns over 1,400 antique cars, reported an uneventful trip.

Less Stress on Gibraltar

New Spanish Cabinet Is Closer to West

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Nov. 2 (NYT). — The new Spanish government has made it clear, both in public and in private talks, that it intends to move closer to the United States and Western Europe.

In a policy statement Friday night, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, who is vice-president of the government and functions as head of the cabinet, said that better relations with the Common Market, the United States, Portugal and Latin America would be the basis of Spanish foreign policy.

Observers found the omission of Gibraltar significant. Under the former foreign minister, Fernando Maria Castiella, the diplomatic campaign to win Gibraltar from the British had dominated foreign policy. Mr. Castiella's critics—among whom can be counted the new Foreign Minister, Gregorio Lopez Bravo—deplored, at least privately, his neglect of what they considered more vital questions, such as better ties with Europe and support in Eastern Europe and the Third World for the Spanish claims.

No Mention of Arabs

Just as significant was the omission of any mention of the Arab states. Unsure of its standing in Europe, Spain has asserted a special relationship with the Arabs, supporting them against Israel, which Spain has never recognized.

Mr. Lopez Bravo was formerly minister of industry and an active advocate of closer economic cooperation with Europe and the United States. He is expected to extend this advocacy to the political sphere. While not dropping the claim to Gibraltar, Mr. Lopez Bravo is expected to press it more quietly, and to make a number of public moves to improve relations with Great Britain.

The victory in the cabinet reshuffle last week by the technocrat faction, led by Adm. Carrero and Planning Minister Laureano Lopez Rodo, is also expected to improve relations with the United States, which have been chilled by two years of unfruitful negotiations over the rights of the United States to bases here.

For the last two months, in fact, Washington has given quiet but pointed support to the Carrero and Lopez Rodo faction. The new United States Ambassador, Robert Hill, held a number of meetings with the Spanish vice-president to review mutual problems.

This unusual step was a clear bypassing of Mr. Castiella—a bitter political enemy of Adm. Carrero—who as foreign minister was the logical man for Mr. Hill to deal with. Mr. Castiella, however, was regarded in Washington as the man chiefly responsible for maintaining Spain's high political and economic price for renewing the base agreements.

These agreements, covering principally the air base at Torrejon, near Madrid, and the Polaris submarine base at Rota, near Cadiz, are now in an interim state and must be negotiated again next year.

When Mr. Hill, an active, impatient man who is a personal and political friend of President Nixon, arrived in Spain this summer, he determined to try to bypass Mr. Castiella and see Generalissimo Francisco Franco himself about the problem. It is widely known that the Spanish military was angry with Mr. Castiella's obduracy, fearing that the United States would simply abandon the bases, and Mr. Hill apparently calculated that he would find General Franco more receptive to the arguments of the generals than of the diplomats.

Agnew Sends Letter

Mr. Hill was not able to see Gen. Franco, but he did meet with Adm. Carrero, and they are reported to have gotten along well. The ambassador returned to Washington in September for a short visit, and when he got back to Madrid, Adm. Carrero received a letter from Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

Mr. Agnew thanked Adm. Carrero for his conversation with Mr. Hill and asked that he continue to receive him. The Spanish vice-president has done so. This both angered Mr. Castiella and weakened his position—which was already extremely shaky—still further.

Although Mr. Lopez Rodo is expected to bargain hard, Spanish officials say privately that he will be able to approach next year's negotiations with a more flexible attitude than that of Mr. Castiella, and they see improved chances of reaching a firm agreement.

Nobelists' Econometrics Works in Marketplace

By Harry Schwartz

NEW YORK (NYT).—A standing joke among some economists deals with the plight of Adam Smith and Karl Marx if they were college seniors now seeking admission to graduate study in economics.

The point of the joke is that both men would be rejected out of hand on the basis of the lack of mathematical education implied in their immortal masterworks. "Wealth of Nations" never goes beyond arithmetic while "Capital" confines its brief mathematical excursions to elementary algebra.

For the less well-informed general public, the dominant position of mathematics in modern economics was brought home forcefully last week when the first two Nobel Memorial Prizes in Economics went to two econometricians, Dr. Ragnar Frisch of Norway and Dr. Jan Tinbergen of the Netherlands—men who see the essence of economics in systems of equations, not in the verbal formulations of a Smith or a Marx.

Professionals were not surprised for they are well aware that in economics and many of the social sciences—political science, sociology, economic history and even some areas of anthropology—top status now is increasingly held by men whose competence is in advanced mathematics as well as in the subject fields themselves.

Trend Is General

Nor is the trend confined to the campus by any means. In the world of business today, increasing influence is being exerted by management scientists, operations researchers and systems analysts, all of them in effect applied mathematicians working on business problems. And the mathematics they use goes far beyond ordinary calculus, so that today such once-exotic tools as matrix algebra, vector analysis, Fourier series, topology and the calculus of variations are no longer strangers in the executive suite.

This well-advanced mathematical take-over of economics and business since World War II has been the product of the joining of three streams. One is the development of new mathematical theories and techniques by such figures as Paul Samuelson, Wassily Leontief, George Dantzig, and Richard Bellman among others. A second factor has been the availability of more and better data about the economy. And finally there has been the computer explosion, which has made it possible to tackle and handle usefully vast bodies of statistical information that were simply beyond human management in precomputer days.

Business and government now look to econometricians to perform two main types of tasks.

One is prediction. What will the national income be next year? Where will the Dow-Jones Industrial Index be next Jan. 1? What industries are likely to grow most rapidly in the 1970s? These and other related problems have been approached by econometric methods, with some successes scored though the econometricians themselves are the first to acknowledge they are still far from being able to forecast infallibly the course of the economy or any of its components, let alone the stock market.

Study of Limits

The second type of problem seeks to achieve what the economist calls "optimization." How shall an airline schedule its limited number of planes so they will carry the maximum number of passengers on the line's route? What inventory policy should a manufacturer follow in order to insure that he ties up the least amount of his capital in the warehouse while yet being reasonably confident his production will not be interrupted for lack of material? How shall an advertiser distribute his advertising budget among different media, publications and broadcasting stations so as to get his sales message across to the maximum number of potential customers?

These types of problems are very different in detail, but in each case the econometrician's approach has the same basis. In each concrete situation he attempts to develop a mathematical model, essentially a set of equations, that reproduces, hopefully, the key features of this situation. A model of the U.S. economy to be used for forecasting may have well over a hundred equations connecting consumption, investment, government spending, and a host of other variables.

Once the model comes into being, the econometrician subjects it to mathematical manipulation that produces the prediction or the optimum solution, whichever is wanted. If the models were always an accurate and adequate representation of reality, then the answers would always be correct. But reality is very complex and full of uncertainties, so that even the most elaborate mathematical model is normally a gross oversimplification of the actual situation. It is in that "model gap" that the chances for error arise, and all too often become reality.

But the rapid growth of econometrics and related fields in personnel, prestige and level of salaries this past quarter of a century indicate unmistakably that the use of mathematical techniques in theoretical and applied economics has often paid off handsomely. If Adam Smith and Karl Marx were young would-be economists these days, one suspects they would make sure they knew matrix algebra and other types of mathematics very well before applying for graduate school.

America the Mathematized

Part of a simple econometric model of the United States based on data from before World War II and developed by Prof. L. R. Klein:

(1) $C=16.8+.02P+.23P_{-1}+.8(W_1+W_2)$

This equation relates consumption (in billions of dollars) with profits this year (P) and the year before (P_{-1}) and with wages in the private economy (W_1) and wages paid by the Government (W_2).

(2) $I=17.8+.23P+.55P_{-1}-.15K_{-1}$

This equation relates investment with profit this year and the year before and with the stock of capital at the end of the previous year (K_{-1}).

(3) $W_1=1.6+.42X+.16X_{-1}+.13(t-1931)$

This equation relates wages paid by private employers to production this year (X), production the previous year (X_{-1}), and the actual year stated numerically (t).

(4) $X=C+I+G$

This equation states that the production of a given year is divided between consumption, investment and the portion used by government.

Israel Position On Direct Talks Is Reaffirmed

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2 (UPI). — The Israeli government today reaffirmed its demand for a "freely negotiated peace treaty" with the Arabs, hours after a high-ranking British government official insisted direct Arab-Israeli talks are impossible.

George Thomson, Britain's Minister Without Portfolio, said at a dinner in Tel Aviv last night Israel's insistence on direct talks "may be correct but in reality it cannot happen" because of decades of Arab-Israeli distrust.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said today Israel would not settle for anything less than a "freely negotiated peace treaty" with the Arabs. The Arabs have long rejected direct talks demanded by the Israelis.

Mr. Thomson met separately here today with Israeli Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban. No communiqué was issued after either meeting but it was presumed the three of them discussed Mr. Thomson's remarks.

British Embassy In Libya Attacked

TUNIS, Nov. 2 (AP).—A crowd of 600 to 700 young demonstrators attacked the British Embassy in Tripoli, the Libyan capital, tonight, wrecking two embassy cars and damaging three others, according to reports reaching here.

They also ripped the embassy plaque off the front of the building.

The demonstrations were linked to the 52d anniversary of the Balfour Declaration on a Jewish national home in Palestine.

USAF Chief on Tour

SOUTH RUISLIP, England, Nov. 2 (UPI).—U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. John D. Ryan arrived at the Royal Air Force base at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, today on a ten-day visit to U.S. Air Force units stationed in Europe.

Rains Subdu Anti-Israeli Protesters

But Arab Grenade Injures 3 in Gaza

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2 (UP
Heavy rains swept Israeli-occu
Arab territories today and d
ened anticipated anti-Israeli
onstrations marking the 52nd
niversary of the Balfour Dec
tion, which paved the way t
tablishment of the Jewish
in Palestine.

However, a "number" of stu
strikes and demonstrations, m
in Gaza city and the town
Ramallah on the West Bank
the Jordan River, and grenad
tacks in Gaza city and in a
Strip village, broke the "q
throughout the occupied te
ries, military spokesmen said.

Three Israeli soldiers were
jured in one of the grenade
tacks in Gaza city this mor
army officials said.

The Israelis lifted at 10 a.
curfew imposed earlier on
West Bank town of Hebron i
taliation for the death of
Israeli soldiers in an Arab
rilla ambush in the northern
skirts of the town last night.

Witnesses said rains and f
in the Gaza Strip cut off
city from other villages in the
with the Gaza Strip highway
ed where two culverts overflo

Later today Jordanian and
raeli troops exchanged art
and machine gun fire across
southern end of the Jordan
cease-fire line, a Jordanian
tary spokesman said. Two I
vehicles were destroyed, he sa

Cabinet Meets

The Israeli caretaker ca
met for the first time
national elections and decide
investigate ways to finance
cently extended military re
service.

The cabinet recently decide
keep Israeli men in the army
the age of 55 instead of the
ent 49. Reservists are paid by
government out of a special
but cabinet members were
the fund was in deficit.

The curfew in Hebron was
nounced by Defense Mi
Moshe Dayan and the Army
of Staff, Gen. Haim Barlev.
they met to discuss addit
security measures in the occ
Jordanian area, a spokesman

Yesterday's Israeli casualtie
Hebron came only a week
the Israelis lost one killed and
injured in clashes with guer
at Halhoul.

Guerrillas A Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

areas—can be divided into se
categories, some of them li
specifically to different comm
organizations.

El-Fatah, for example, is
responsible for most of the bo
incidents and armed incurs
Fatah commando units used
cross the Jordan River fairly
quently, but the security belt
virtually eliminated this threa

The Israelis announced ye
day, for example, that they k
11 guerrillas the previous nigh
two clashes in the Jordan va
near Um Suts, between the Al
and Damiya bridges.

Fatah units are now ma
engaged in firing across the
der at Israeli patrols or,
mortars and rockets, at civi
settlements south of the Sea
Galilee. These exchanges gener
escalate quickly into artillery d
between regular forces and
usually with an Israeli air st

Regular Forces

It is the ability of the
guerrillas to bring regular Is
and Arab forces into direct con
that has forced thousands of
danian farmers to leave ho
areas, and has formed a mena
backdrop to the crisis in Leba

Any agreement between Be
authorities and the irregulars
enables guerrilla forces to ope
with impunity along the Is
border would almost certainly
Lebanon into the same kind
target for Israeli raids that Jor
has been.

A second category is the sabo
and terrorist, often recruited lo
ly by Arabs from the outs
There are more than 7,000 conv
ed Arabs in Israeli prisons,
the number seems to be climb
at a steady rate.

Here too, the pattern is pre
table: A grenade is thrown a
passing jeep, curfew is appl
houses are searched, suspects
questioned, the curfew is lif
another grenade is thrown,
another. Finally several dozen
are arrested, tried and convic
All is quiet for a while.

Interrogating Prisoners

Breaking Arab sabotage ring
not so difficult once a member
two are caught. Israeli interro
tors say the prisoners talk e
before the questioning begins.
Israelis also have an efficient
telligence network operating
these areas.

There are also the outside t
rorists, such as airline hijacke
This type of activity is the speci
ty of the Popular Front for
Liberation of Palestine. Here,
preventive measures have mi
mized the problem, the Israelis
lieve.

El Al, the Israeli airline, has
armed agent, disguised as a p
senger, on all flights. One s
agent is awaiting trial in Switz
land for attacking a band of A
attackers on a Zurich runway.

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ALVIN Thea., 250 W. 52nd St., N.Y.C.

Associated Press.

CONN JOB—Herb Conn of the National Park Service is mighty small amid the giants of American history as he repairs cracks in the face of Thomas Jefferson, carved along with Lincoln, Washington, and Theodore Roosevelt, in the rock of Mount Rushmore, S.D. Below, he putties irregularities in Jefferson's eye. Conn and three other men work to close up cracks that could let in winter ice.

New Device Tested for Birth Control

More Flexible Version Of Intrauterine Loop

By Stuart Auerbach

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2 (WP).—A Johns Hopkins specialist says he has successfully tested an intrauterine device (IUD) for birth control that can be used by women who have not had children.

These women have been considered unsuited for the more common loop or coil IUDs by most doctors because they were often expelled or caused severe cramps and bleeding.

But Dr. Hugh J. Davis said in an interview here that he has given his specially designed, flexible crab-shaped IUD to 117 women who have never had children—including sexually active girls under 16 and newlyweds about to go off on their honeymoon.

He reported that his IUD works as well in childless women as in women who have given birth. And, he added, his IUD has a lower pregnancy rate among the 700 women who received it at the Hopkins contraception clinic than the more common loop or coil.

His device, which opens a new market for IUDs, is being tested at a time when medical criticism of birth-control pills is increasing and barriers to pre-marital sex have fallen.

Many young women, married and single, take the pill with great trepidation only because they feel it is the most effective means of birth control available to them.

'More Compatible'

Dr. Davis said the Hopkins IUD, named the Dalkin Shield, is "much more compatible" with a woman's uterus than other IUDs now being used.

It was designed to his specifications by a Connecticut engineer to bend and give with the contractions of the uterus instead of resisting them and causing cramps or bleeding.

Some women who use the Hopkins IUD have cramps for a few hours after it is inserted—"a breaking-in period, like getting used to contact lenses," said Dr. Davis.

Studies here over the past 16 months—about to be published in the medical journals—show that the Dalkon Shield is 99 percent effective in preventing pregnancy.

This is more effective than the Lippes Loop, the most generally used type of IUD, which prevents pregnancies in 97.3 percent of its users.

The Dalkon Shield is less than the 99.3 percent protection offered by the high-dosage combination birth-control pill, but more effective than the 98.6 percent protection given by the newer sequential pills.

However, Dr. Davis said, less than 2 percent of his patients expel the IUD while half the women who start taking the pill at the Hopkins clinic stop before a year.

And once the Dalkon Shield remains implanted in a woman's uterus for two months, there is only a one-in-400 chance that it will be expelled—far less, he said, than the odds on a woman forgetting to take the pill one night.

Dr. Davis, an outspoken advocate of IUDs for birth control, has recently joined doctors who criticize the pill as unsafe. He titled his introduction to Barbara Seamans's new book, "The Doctors' Case Against the Pill, A Public Scandal."

United Press International.

CANADIAN CAPER—Canada's prime minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and his date, Margaret Sinclair, dancing at a Hollywood Masquerade ball at the National Art Gallery in Ottawa. It was described as a "dance of the 'now generation'," by United Press International.

Peking's Troops Stepping Up Activity in Northeast Burma

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG, Nov. 2 (WP).—Elements of the Chinese Communist Army are reported to be operating on an increasing scale in northeastern Burma as well as in areas of Laos not far from the Thai border.

Western analysts here believe the Communist military deployments, which have escalated within recent months, are primarily aimed at strengthening Peking's political leverage in the Southeast Asian countries adjacent to China.

According to informed sources, Chinese engineers and laborers are beginning to build a new road in Laos headed toward the Thai frontier. They have also been working for more than a year on another route linking China's Yunnan Province to North Vietnam.

The new road, still in the surveying stage, will apparently run from Muong Sai to Pak Beng, a town on the Mekong River about 20 miles from Thailand. A recently constructed Chinese road links Muong Sai to the Yunnan Province town of Mengla.

An estimated 5,000 Chinese troops equipped with mobile anti-aircraft batteries are reliably reported to be stationed inside Laos to defend some 10,000 Chinese coolies working on the road projects.

Advising Insurgents

In Burma, meanwhile, Chinese soldiers are reportedly serving as advisers to a force of some 4,000 indigenous Communist insurgents opposed to Gen. Ne Win's government in Rangoon.

The insurgents, whose ranks include Kachins, Shans and other ethnic groups, dominate the Burmese state of Kokang, adjoining Yunnan, and control other parts of the Chinese frontier region east of Namh Kam.

They have also staged battalion-sized attacks against the old Burma Road as far south as the town of Kutkai, in the northern Shan state. The Burma Road was built during World War II as an American supply route to China, then fighting Japanese invaders.

In addition, Chinese Communist civilian cadres are said to be helping the insurgents to administer so-called "liberated" areas of Burma in the mountain jungles near the China border.

Unconfirmed reports say Chinese Communist Army units are patroling the sector in Burma east of the Salween River in an effort to eliminate Chinese Nationalist irregulars who have been functioning there for 20 years.

The Nationalists, most of whom fled from China after the Communist takeover, are principally involved in transporting opium grown by local hill tribes down to Thailand.

An OSS Veteran

The insurgent movement in northeastern Burma is apparently headed by Naw Seng, a Kachin reputed to have served during World War II in the U.S. Office of Strategic Services, an ancestor of the Central Intelligence Agency.

After the war, he joined the Burmese Army but deserted in 1948 and went to China, where he acquired a Chinese wife and began mobilizing a rebel force by recruiting Kachins living in Yunnan. There are an estimated 1.5 million Kachins in China, three times more than in Burma.

Maw Seng is believed to have returned to Burma in late 1967 or early 1968 at the head of a force of about 300 Kachins armed with Chinese weapons. Since then, his movement has grown more than tenfold.

After Year of Silence

Big Minh' Back, Asks 'Representative' Rule

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Gen. Duong Van Minh emerged from a year of political seclusion yesterday and called for a national convention to work toward a "truly representative government" for South Vietnam.

The 53-year-old general, popularly known as "Big Minh" because of his six-foot height, also told newsmen at a reception at his house that he was willing to do "anything I can" to assist in promoting unity among the Vietnamese people and help end the war.

Asked by a reporter what he had in mind, the general answered: "You will see in the days to come. I am ready to do anything to serve the cause of unity among the people."

Gen. Minh had imposed political seclusion upon himself since his return from exile last October. As the leader of the group of generals who overthrew Ngo Dinh Diem's regime six years ago, he is one of the most popular and respected figures in South Vietnam. He has frequently been mentioned as a man who might lead a coalition government with the Communists to succeed President Nguyen Van Thieu in a provisional regime.

Was Chief of State

The general served as chief of state for several months after the overthrow of Mr. Diem. He was replaced and sent abroad in late 1964 and spent most of the next four years in Bangkok. His requests for permission to return were repeatedly denied and in 1967 his attempt to run for president was ruled illegal on a technicality.

In an apparent concession to public opinion, President Thieu finally permitted Gen. Minh to return to Saigon. The general has kept to himself since his return, declining all requests for interviews and avoiding public statements—until yesterday.

He made his remarks at a reception he gave for nearly 100 persons at his villa here. The guests included most of the dozen generals who had assisted him in overthrowing Mr. Diem, the leading political opposition figures and representatives of the militant An Quang faction of Buddhists.

Gen. Minh also sent invitations to President Thieu and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky—but in their capacities as lieutenant general and air marshal, not as government leaders. The invitations emphasized the military nature of their regime. Neither accepted.

Gen. Duong Van Minh

However, the government was represented by the new premier, Gen. Tran Thien Khiem, who was one of the leaders of the 1963 coup along with Gen. Minh.

Observers believe Gen. Minh and other members of the opposition are trying to take advantage of the current unpopularity the Thieu government is suffering as a result of the imposition last week of new taxes on imported goods. The new duties have sent prices spiraling and evoked bitter criticism from the National Assembly and business and labor groups.

"Big Minh and some of the others think the time is growing ripe for them," a Vietnamese editor said last night. "They probably don't know themselves precisely how they are going to proceed, but they think the pendulum is swinging their way."

Vatican Statue Hammered by German Tourist

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 2 (AP).—Authorities said a German tourist damaged a famous and valuable statue at St. Peter's yesterday and told police he did it as a protest against the Roman Catholic Church, "an ally of nuclear powers."

Italian police identified him as Josef Hans Hubner of Karlsruhe. They said he used a hammer to break the hands of a statue of Pope Pius VI made by the Italian sculptor Antonio Canova who lived during the 18th and early 19th centuries.

The statue, well-known to all visitors to St. Peter's, stands under the confessional altar of the basilica and represents Pope Pius VI kneeling and praying before the place recognized as the tomb of St. Peter.

Earthquake Jars Aleutian Island

ADAK, Alaska, Nov. 2 (AP).—An earthquake strong enough to shake chairs, window blinds and other fixtures at the U.S. naval station here jarred this Aleutian island Friday.

The National Earthquake Information Center in Washington, D.C., said the quake was centered about 90 miles southwest of Adak

War Refugees In Nigeria Going Without Food

LAGOS, Nov. 2 (AP).—Some 400,000 war refugees in Nigeria must go without food for at least a month because the nationalized relief program is hopelessly broke and powerless to obtain needed funds, officials revealed.

Cooked food is now spoon-fed only to those in danger of dying within days, numbering under 100,000. The other refugees—as many as the population of Louisville, Ky., or Venice, Italy—are being stricken from the rolls. Weakened and homeless, they must forage for themselves, often in impossible circumstances.

"The people in the field are being strangled by red tape. Babies are dying," said Dr. Jonathan Berall, a New York physician who is chief medical adviser to the Nigerian Red Cross.

The refugees had almost passed the critical stage by June, under the care of the International Committee of the Red Cross, when Nigeria, angry at the ICRC, dismissed the all-Swiss body, saying that the Nigerians could feed themselves.

Greece Bans Cyclamate

ATHENS, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Greece today banned the import of the artificial sweetener cyclamate.

U.S. Intelligence Report:

Hanoi Nearly Recovered From Bombing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—In the year since the last U.S. bomb fell on North Vietnam, Hanoi has rebuilt the nation's road, rail and water transportation system—but key sections of its industry still are in rubble.

This is the assessment by U.S. intelligence analysts of North Vietnamese recovery efforts since Oct. 31, 1968, when former President Lyndon B. Johnson ordered a halt to bomber raids on the North.

Hanoi had started rebuilding during the previous seven months, after Mr. Johnson limited bombing only to the country's 170-mile-long panhandle. But much recovery work had to await the total end of bombing.

According to U.S. estimates, American bombers destroyed 35,000 structures and reduced industry to the primitive level of 1954, the year North Vietnam became independent.

But despite about half a million tons of U.S. bombs and rockets dumped on roads, railroads, bridges, canals and streams, the North Vietnamese managed to maintain the flow of troops and supplies to the South.

Some 600,000 North Vietnamese were diverted from raising food to keep open the lines of communication and to man air defenses. With the end of the bombing, many returned to the rice paddies, but thousands were put to work rebuilding bomb damage.

Here is what they have accomplished:

● All destroyed and damaged bridges have been repaired along major railroad lines. Temporary structures are giving way to permanent steel and concrete spans.

● Modern diesel engines are now seen by U.S. reconnaissance planes as far south as the city of Vinh, a major transshipment point. An important northeast rail route from Hanoi to Communist China has been converted to dual gauge.

● All major roads leading into the Laotian panhandle are open once more to truck traffic, with numerous bypasses built to facilitate the movement of military cargo in the event of resumed bombing. The truck road network into Laos has been extended and tied to the western end of the Demilitarized Zone.

● Vinh has been built up to a more important position than ever as a supply movement point. For the first time since 1965, big foreign merchant ships are unloading cargo at Vinh by barge and junk, rather than hauling their loads to Haiphong some 190 miles further north. These supplies are moving through Vinh to the Mu Gia Pass over improved roads, and on into Laos and South Vietnam.

● The number and size of steel barges used to carry cargo along inland waterways in the panhandle have been greatly increased.

● About 30 new military depots, storage areas and installations have been built since the bombing halt in the area north of Thanh Hoa.

Anti-Aircraft Sites

● U.S. reconnaissance aircraft have spotted work gangs erecting above-ground bomb shelters around surface-to-air missile and anti-aircraft sites in the Haiphong and Hanoi sectors.

● Blast walls also are being constructed at all major North Vietnamese electric power plants. A total of ten of 13 such plants smashed by U.S. bombers in the spring of 1967 are in partial operation, with electric production now back to 60 percent of capacity, according to U.S. calculations.

● At the height of the bombing campaign, U.S. planes destroyed cement and fertiliser production plants and reduced output of those two important commodities to nothing.

Cement production is back up to 35 percent of prebombing capacity and fertilizer up to 60 percent. This means less reliance on imports from the Soviet Union and other European Communist countries.

Million Names Are Sought on POW Petition

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Sponsors of a nationwide campaign hope to collect a million signatures on a petition to President Nixon in an effort to obtain the release of the Navy pilot held by the North Vietnamese longer than any other U.S. serviceman.

Lt. Everett Alvarez, 32, of Salinas, Calif., was shot down over the Gulf of Tonkin Aug. 5, 1964, and captured.

Robert Jimenez, president of the San Francisco chapter of the GI American Forum, an organization of Mexican-American servicemen, said: "We constantly are being told all is being done that is possible but we can't stand for that any more."

Thant to Hanoi: Let Red Cross See POWs

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 31 (UPI).—Secretary-General U Thant publicly urged North Vietnam yesterday to permit access by the International Red Cross to American prisoners of war.

Mr. Thant's spokesman said he believed" the secretary-general's appeal had been made known to the Hanoi government some time ago through a secret channel which has not been disclosed.

east asia traveland

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KEY ELECTIONS TUESDAY IN U.S.

N.Y. Metamorphosis: 'I Don't Like Lindsay, But...'

By Leroy F. Aarons

NEW YORK (WP).—"Sure, several weeks ago I was completely against him," a lady with a frost-tipped hairdo said after listening to John Lindsay give an earnest presentation to a group of Jewish ladies at Union Temple in Brooklyn. "But I think he's learned something. He's learned from some of his mistakes. . . ."

"Mario?" the cab driver repeated. "Mario? The more he talks the less you want to vote for him. He's too emotional. Anybody that hollers and screams too much I don't go for. I'm voting for Marchi."

On the tube, Mario is closing his side of a three-way mayoral debate. His soft brown eyes turn plaintive: "Isn't there *anyone* in this city who will say Mario Procaccino has a 25-year record as a moderate?"

Days later, Mario tells a press conference: "When I am mayor, I'm going to camp on the steps of the White House" to fight for an end to the Vietnam war. . . .

Lindsay, basking in the glory of the Mets, quips: "My opponents have accused me of using the Mets to further my campaign. I deny it. And so do Deputy Mayor Hodges and Judge Seaver. . . ."

At a forum of the American Jewish Committee, a woman demands of Lindsay: "Where were you when they called me dirty Jew dog?" (You made) the Jew the scapegoat for the ills of society that were created by the WASPs!" Lindsay bows his head and, with rabbinical resignation, murmurs: "Feeling as you do it is clear that you should vote for somebody other than me. . . ."

* * *

You know this campaign has turned around when the so-called underdog asks someone to vote for the other guy and the other guy starts sounding like a peacenik.

But that is the way it has been in this town since Oct. 22 when the respected New York Daily News poll revealed what everyone was beginning to suspect: that Mario Procaccino, the scrappy, pint-sized Democratic contender from the Bronx, had blown a huge advantage to incumbent John V. Lindsay in the contest for mayor.

Conversely, J.V. Lindsay had exploited the opposition's weaknesses, to the point that on Tuesday the voters could very well return him to Gracie Mansion for another four years.

From the beginning of the primary last spring, the history of 1969 has been the history of the anti-Lindsay vote. Two things have happened in the last several weeks: Lindsay, with a brilliantly crafted and expensive campaign, aided enormously by the goodwill created by the Mets and the fact that the city has remained free of strife for months, has succeeded in sterilizing some of the anger against him.

Secondly, Procaccino, a clubhouse politician with little experience in the media-dominated New Politics, has come across (due somewhat, but not entirely, to press baiting) as an unstable clown.

The 'But' Is Procaccino

"It used to be 'I don't like John Lindsay, period,'" said an observer. "Now it's 'I don't like John Lindsay, comma, but . . .,' and the 'but' is Mario Procaccino."

There was even some talk a few weeks back that the third candidate—John Marchi, a conservative state senator from Staten Island who edged Lindsay last June for the Republican nomination—might come in second.

Now, the polls have Lindsay almost beyond the reach of either Mario or Marchi. The astounding reversal—the fourth of five News surveys gave Lindsay, the Liberal-Independent candidate, 47 percent to 29 for Procaccino and 20 for Marchi—sent analysts scurrying to their typewriters to explain how the "year of the middle-American" had suddenly started to look like the "apotheosis of the sane liberal."

Actually, neither label fit. Nor was anyone in any camp—including Lindsay's—ready to concede the landslide indicated by the News figures. (The psychological impact, however, has been tremendous. The News poll has never picked the wrong man in seven mayoral seasons. The effect has been so great that Procaccino announced plans to sue the News for having allegedly distorted the poll sample.)

Lindsay strategists are skeptical of the low "undecided" figure of 4 percent in the News poll—even at this stage of the campaign. An Oliver Quayle poll taken for NBC in the third week of October also has Lindsay way ahead, but shows an undecided factor of 12 percent.

Hidden Backlash

Moreover, the Lindsay people are nervous about the so-called hidden backlash vote, the factor that undid black candidate Thomas Bradley in Los Angeles despite an election-eve poll that had him overwhelming Mayor Samuel W. Yorty.

Such late developments as Friday's mini-riot at racially-mixed Franklin K. Lane High School in Brooklyn sends shudders into Lindsay's campaign computers. Lindsay held a night-time session in Gracie Mansion over the weekend and vowed that "as many police as are necessary" will be at Lane Monday (the day before election) to insure peace there.

The Lane incident is interesting in that it illustrates how tenuous is the trend to Lindsay. A major racial disturbance has the potential to destroy overnight the delicate fabric of reconciliation woven by Lindsay and his associates.

Still, the trend is there, and it is definitely to Lindsay. "For the first time in the campaign, we are encouraged," said a high campaign official last week. "I see us moving toward our objective."

The key to that movement, all are agreed, is the turnaround in the coveted "Jewish vote." It has been a popular mythology here that there is no such thing as ethnic-bloc voting in New York's highly individualistic voter profile.

Queens and Rabbis

Nonetheless, one-third of the city's roughly 2.5 million voters happen to be Jewish, and Lindsay strategists have gone after them—especially in the swing boroughs, Queens and Brooklyn—with unprecedented zeal and skill. (Jimmy Breslin notes that, for Lindsay, Queens was once "the place you drove through very quickly, hoping the car wouldn't get stuck in the snowstorm, on the way to... the Virgin Islands." Now, he adds, Lindsay is "a nearly permanent fixture in any rabbi's living room in Forest Hills.")

The tactic appears to be working. Both the News and NBC polls show that around half the Jewish voters now favor Lindsay. These are the schoolteachers and white-collar middle class who last winter nearly mobbed him when he tried to make speeches at synagogues. Now he is received cordially, often warmly.

No one assumes that these voters have done an Orwellian flip-flop and learned suddenly to love John Lindsay. Careful observers hesitate to see the Lindsay trend as a clearcut victory for the liberal-common-sense tradition in New York, any more than the early Procaccino support was entirely racist. ("Any intelligent right-wing Democrat could beat Lindsay," noted one observer.)

CAMPAIGN'S END—After two months of bitter campaigning, the candidates for mayor of New York await the decision of the voters this Tuesday. Clockwise from left, Liberal-Independent incumbent John Lindsay has come from underdog to strong favorite; Democrat Mario Procaccino, the one-time favorite, trails badly in the polls; Republican-Conservative John Marchi is finishing strong but still in third place.

Cleveland Mayoralty Race Called a Toss-Up

By Seth S. King

CLEVELAND (NYT).—There was a faint overtone of booing as Mayor Carl B. Stokes squeezed through the tables to shake hands with the white guests at a ward party for a Democratic alderman.

The mayor just smiled and kept on until he had toured the Knights of Columbus recreation hall and thanked the celebrants for letting him interrupt their fun.

He had not actually been invited to appear and Alderman George L. Blaha was visibly uncomfortable because the mayor was there.

But the hall was on Cleveland's all-white West Side, and if Mr. Stokes swayed even five of the voters present, it would be a significant gain.

In ethnically conscious Cleveland, where nearly 40 percent of the residents are black, the white West Side is the battlefield on which Mr. Stokes will win or lose tomorrow in his struggle for a second two-year term.

Forecasts Are Close

The first Negro to be elected mayor of a large American city, Mr. Stokes, a 42-year-old Democrat, is facing a surging challenge from Cuyahoga County Auditor Ralph J. Perk, 55, the only Republican to win a countywide office in this overwhelmingly Democratic area in 30 years.

The race appeared so close that the professional politicians were afraid to call it.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, in its final opinion poll Saturday, cautiously gave Mr. Stokes 51.24 percent of the vote, based on projections of key wards. It showed Mr. Perk with 48.47 percent and Sydney R. Stapleton, an independent, with 0.28 percent.

Cleveland's bookies hedged even further. They were offering bets at even money on either candidate.

Two years ago Mr. Stokes crept into office by a margin of only 1,679 votes in a city where Democrats outnumber Republicans seven-to-one.

'Crime and Safety'

In the month-long campaign, which has gained momentum only in the last ten days, Mr. Perk has carefully avoided the racial question. The campaign has been as overtly free of this issue as is possible when one candidate is a Negro.

The rising crime rate is a major question. But Mr. Perk never mentions the pejorative words "law and order." He talks instead of "crime and public safety."

Mr. Perk's aides believe Mr. Stokes is certain to get 45 percent of the vote, most of it from the Negro wards and from the handful of hard core Democrats.

"We're certain of 45 percent from the haters and the bigots, and the white conservatives who would never vote for a Negro," an aide said. "That leaves 10 percent of the liberal whites, and whoever gets most of those will win."

Mr. Perk is a handsome, gray-haired man who has spent most of his adult life in city politics. His style is quiet, unemotional, and bland. He reads most of his speeches with about the same fervor he would give to the annual fiscal report.

The mayor's main counterthrust against Mr. Perk is over his opponent's unwillingness to debate him in public on the issues.

The mayor, once a high-school dropout, noted with scorn at a largely white rally Thursday that Mr. Perk had attacked him the night before for sending his 11-year-old son to the posh University School and had gibed at his penchant for expensive clothes.

"Is that all he can talk about?" Mr. Stokes said.

Detroit Race Dominated by White Sheriff

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT (NYT).—The forceful personality and voice of Sheriff Roman Gribbs appear to have dominated a series of television debates between this city's candidates for mayor.

The sheriff, 43, is white. His opponent, Richard Austin, the 56-year-old Wayne County auditor, is black.

They have met regularly on television, radio and the speaking platform, and while there has been no official winner or loser, observers here believe the sheriff has come out on top.

His style is firm and forceful—he was former assistant prosecuting attorney—while Mr. Austin has a soft, gentle voice.

The sheriff usually has a list of programs to offer—little city halls, the sale of public-housing units to tenants, a youth-services bureau to coordinate efforts to save young law violators, a pushbutton alarm system to send police immediately to the scene of a crime.

Stresses Action

Mr. Austin generally talks softly about Detroit's failing health and his wide experience in public and voluntary agencies and his ability to conciliate to bring the divided people of the city together, but often he ends up criticizing the sheriff's new ideas.

Mr. Gribbs also strikes hard by insisting Detroit needs "not talking and not more studies" but "action."

The Austin advertising, which raised and tried to overcome the racial issue, also appears amateurish to observers, particularly when compared against the sophisticated campaign effort that put Carl B. Stokes into the mayor's office in Cleveland.

Both sides are claiming victory as the campaign ends. Sheriff Gribbs says he will win and by a wide margin. Seven of ten voters in the city probably will be white. Mr. Austin, who was the top vote-getter in the primary although he had less than a majority, says he doesn't consider himself an underdog, and a chief aide says "we feel we have tremendous momentum under way now," enough to carry him to victory in Tuesday's vote.

The sheriff is riding hard on the crime issue, calling it the city's No. 1 problem.

"I think I know a lot more about solving this than he does," Mr. Gribbs says.

There probably will be little extra money for more policemen in the next year but the sheriff insists "you can do a lot with spirit and desire and will," and notes that he will have the confidence of the police—who are supporting him politically—although he always shies away from any such phrases as "unleashing the police."

Mr. Austin has taken to criticizing the sheriff's running of the county jail. The auditor admits crime is a problem and says that as mayor he will take full responsibility for the citizens' safety. But Mr. Austin emphasizes that crime is just one of a series of problems in the city.

The second major issue is race, with newspaper polls and private polls showing the voters divided along racial lines. Mr. Austin must carry a fifth to a fourth of the white vote—combined with his heavy black support—to win.

New Jersey Governor's Race Too Close to Call

TRENTON (NYT).—With the election Tuesday, many politicians working for both major parties said today that New Jersey's gubernatorial contest was filled with so many uncertainties that they were reluctant to make any clear-cut predictions.

Polls taken by the Democratic and Republican candidates for governor indicated a close election two weeks ago. But leaders from both parties did not rule out the possibility of a late-breaking trend that could carry either candidate into office with a substantial victory. Both candidates expressed confidence that such trends would elect them.

Representative William T. Cahill, the Republican candidate, has declared that his drive has gained momentum in the closing days. He spent this weekend in the heavily populated northern counties predicting a solid Republican victory that would end 16 straight years of Democratic gubernatorial control.

70% Turnout

Political observers estimate that 70 percent or more of the state's 3.25 million eligible voters will turn out.

Former Gov. Robert B. Meyner, the Democratic nominee, campaigning today in Bergen County, expressed confidence that his attack on Mr. Cahill's support from the Hudson County Democratic organization had had a sharp impact in suburban communities. Mr. Meyner said he was convinced the issue of "bossism" would win for him.

In a new attack Saturday, Mr. Meyner accused Mr. Cahill of injecting "religious bigotry" into the campaign. Mr. Cahill made an "11th-hour appeal for Catholic votes" in political ads in three Roman Catholic diocesan newspapers in Newark, Camden and Paterson.

In the ads, Mr. Cahill said that he and his wife, Elizabeth, have endured the financial "hardship" of sending all of their eight children through parochial schools. He says that if he wins Tuesday, he will introduce a proposal that would give parochial school children the same aid the state now gives to public school pupils.

The measure would affect 400,000 parochial school students in New Jersey and cost about $40 million. Political experts estimate that a slight majority of the state's voters are Roman Catholics.

Mr. Meyner charged that Mr. Cahill's appeal was "deceitful" and "hypocrisy, pure and simple." He said that "the question at issue now is religious bigotry."

In addition to the Governor's race, the voters will also elect all 80 members of the State Assembly, which is now controlled by the Republicans by a 3-to-1 margin. Since few politicians expect a Democratic landslide for Mr. Meyner, most Democrats have conceded the assembly to continued Republican control.

The State Senate, which is also controlled by the Republicans, will not have elections until 1971.

Questions on Ballot

Tuesday's election will also involve two constitutional amendments. The voters will decide whether New Jersey will adopt a state lottery and whether to lower the voting age in the state from 21 to 18 years of age. The voters also will decide whether the state should be authorized to borrow $271 million to combat water pollution and purchase reservoir sites.

The lottery and the borrowing authorization are favored, while the lower voting age proposition faces heavy opposition.

Virginia's Political Future Rides on Vote

By Helen Dewar

RICHMOND, Va. (WP).—Virginia's marathon gubernatorial race is winding up with more suspense than has been seen in partisan politics in the state in nearly a century.

Whoever wins Tuesday—Democrat William C. Battle or Republican Linwood Holton—Virginia has had a real taste of competitive politics, two-party style.

The election carries an impact beyond the borders of Virginia. Only Virginia and New Jersey have statewide races this year, and President Nixon has campaigned in both states. Because of debate over a "Southern strategy" for the GOP, the Virginia race has drawn particular attention.

Right now the betting odds narrowly favor Mr. Battle, who emerged as the Democratic nominee last summer after one of the bitterest primary fights the state has ever seen.

But Mr. Holton, bouncing back from defeat four years ago, has run the strongest campaign of any Republican in modern times. Most observers give him a fair-to-good chance for an upset—the best chance for a Republican victory since the Reconstruction era.

Given less of a chance are Mr. Holton's two running mates, state Sen. H. D. (Bus) Dawbarn for lieutenant governor and Richard D. Obenshain for attorney general.

Rated as favorites are their Democratic opponents, state Sen. J. Sargeant Reynolds and Andrew P. Miller, respectively.

The key to the Battle-Holton outcome may be in the impact of a series of events last week and in the political effect, if any, of the President's Vietnam speech on election eve.

Mr. Nixon's visit to Roanoke on Mr. Holton's behalf last Tuesday night injected new steam in a GOP campaign that showed signs of losing momentum in the closing days. Meanwhile, state Sen. Henry E. Howell, of Norfolk, whom Mr. Battle defeated in the Democratic runoff primary, undercut the impact of his own statement of support for Mr. Battle by renewing hostilities with outgoing Gov. Mills E. Godwin, a staunch Battle supporter. Finally Gov. Godwin acknowledged GOP charges of vote fraud in southwestern Virginia by sending a team of investigators to the area.

The events had the effect of restoring initiative Mr. Holton had lost a couple of weeks before and left Democrats worried that the President's Monday night speech might give Mr. Holton a decisive 11th-hour boost.

Mr. Holton plans an hour-long television show just before the President's speech, along with continued airing of one-minute endorsement spots that Mr. Nixon made for him. Democrats are fighting back with one-minute Battle commercials wherever they can buy the time for them.

Right to the end, both Mr. Battle and Mr. Holton have pursued a moderate course, displaying considerable agreement on philosophy and issues.

Yet the campaign has reinforced expectations that the future course of politics in Virginia may be radically influenced by the outcome.

A political restructuring is a possibility, with a power struggle likely to be triggered within the losing party—probably from the right for the Republicans and from the left for the Democrats. Moreover, the winning party will have a claim on the middle ground that could assure the edge for future elections as well. Particularly for the Republicans, defeat this time after so much hope and effort would be a major setback.

In terms of geography, Democratic hopes are pegged to the party's areas of traditional strength in the urban Tidewater area and the rural heartland of the state. Republicans are hoping to contain the Democrats sufficiently there in order to turn a traditionally big GOP vote in the mountains and valleys of western Virginia into a victory margin on Tuesday.

Pittsburgh Vote to Mark the End of an Era

By Donald Janson

PITTSBURGH (NYT).—The mayoralty election Tuesday will mark the end of an era for Pittsburgh, where an entrenched Democratic organization has dominated politics for 36 years.

City Councilman Peter F. Flaherty, 44-year-old reform Democrat who stunned the organization with an upset victory in the primary last May, is favored to win.

But for the first time in decades the Republican party has produced a strong candidate, John E. Tabor, and backed him with a campaign fund six times the size of his opponent's.

The result has been the liveliest campaign in the memory of many Pittsburgh residents. Private Republican polls show Mr. Tabor, 48-year-old moderate, gaining fast enough to raise the possibility of an upset.

The odds in voter registration are overwhelmingly—more than 3 to 1—Democratic. But M. Tabor has brought in a campaign manager, Albert E. Abrahams, who dealt with similar odds in helping Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland to an upset victory last year over Sen. Daniel Brewster.

Mr. Abrahams, on leave as Sen. Mathias's administrative assistant, previously was legislative assistant for Sen. Clifford P. Case of New Jersey.

Blue-Collar Town

Pittsburgh is a workingman's town, and to win election Mr. Tabor, who resigned as state secretary of labor and industry to run, must cut deeply into the steel city's big blue-collar vote.

Following demonstrations in August by blacks to open up jobs in the construction industry, Mr. Tabor has emerged as the campaign's "law-and-order" candidate.

Last week, in one of a series of debates with his opponent, Mr. Tabor continued to paint an alarming picture of the crime and tensions that he said plague Pittsburgh.

He offers a 13-point anti-crime program based on strengthening the police force. His letters to voters repeat the message of his speeches:

"You're worried about the increase in crime and unlawful demonstrations and the narcotics menace. You think it's time to take a tougher stand and give the honest citizen a break. Well, I'm with you."

'Alarmist' Label

Mr. Flaherty says he too is for even-handed crime control, but labels his opponent an "alarmist."

The councilman deplored stress on the issue as a subject that "seeks to capitalize on racial antagonisms."

The Pittsburgh Press, the city's largest and most conservative newspaper, last Sunday endorsed Mr. Flaherty as the candidate most likely to "gain the broad base of support any mayor so desperately needs to govern any large city."

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette is backing Mr. Tabor, the first Republican in 30 years to receive its support. The paper said the reason was to provide deeper and "more meaningful" change from a one-party rule whose "political inbreeding" it believes has produced laxness and inefficiency in serving city needs.

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Herald Tribune

AGNEW AND VIETNAM

The Evidence Is That He's Speaking for Nixon

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—One day last week a reporter asked one of Richard Nixon's most senior and intimate advisers about Spiro T. Agnew. The official remarked, in so many words: "An unusual fellow, the vice-president. I think he's going to have good copy for us from him right along."

The remark was, first of all, an acknowledgment by a source close to the president that Mr. Agnew had made "good copy"—that is to say, front-page news—by his comments in recent weeks. And indeed he had.

His speech describing supporters of the Vietnam Moratorium as an "effete corps of impudent snobs who characterize themselves as intellectuals" brought howls from the demonstrators and from antiwar congressmen, who, by implication, were encapsulated in Mr. Agnew's definition.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Agnew let go with another salvo, accusing Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine of playing "Russian roulette with United States security" by suggesting a unilateral halt to weapons testing.

Yet the source's remark carried another implication, equally obvious but more interesting. It hinted transparently that Mr. Agnew would continue to make news with similar attacks, apparently with the tacit, or perhaps even explicit, consent of the president.

United Press International.

CARRIES ON—Vice-President Agnew's unruffled reaction to criticism of his controversial statements has made observers wonder whether he has a role as "gut fighter" for President Nixon.

Nixon's Tribute

"I am very proud to have the vice-president with his Greek background in our administration," the president told a gathering of Republican nationality groups at the White House Thursday. "And he has done a fine job for this administration."

Thus emboldened, Mr. Agnew propelled himself northward that same night to Harrisburg, Pa., where he not only refused to back down from his earlier statements but also, if anything, escalated them.

"It appears that by slaughtering a sacred cow," he said, "I provoked a holy war. I have no regrets. I do not intend to repudiate my beliefs, recant my words, or run and hide."

He then renewed his attack on the antiwar demonstrators. "We have among us a glib, activist element who would tell us our values are lies, and I call them impudent"), and hinted at reprisals that would be triggered not by him but by an anguished majority.

"People cannot live in a state of perpetual electric shock," he warned. "Tired of a convulsive society, they [will] settle for an authoritarian society." Confronting what he called the decadent thinking of a few of the young, he assured the country "that we can . . . afford to separate them from our society—with no more regret than we should feel over discarding rotten apples from a barrel." He did not explain what he meant by separation.

Mr. Agnew's sudden outspokenness has raised a lot of questions about his views and his role. As for his views, nobody knows a great deal, but before one succumbs to the temptation to dismiss it all as a political gimmick, one should listen to his friends. What his friends say is that his views are very much his own, that they stem from a deep-seated belief in traditional values and an even deeper disappointment that American parents have failed to instill these values, at least as he interprets them, in their children.

"Parental-type power must be exercised," he said, when he denied his daughter Kim permission to participate in the Moratorium. "Some parents have forgotten how."

The claim that he believes what he is saying is reinforced by evidence that he writes at least some of his own material. There is such a bitter consistency to his prose that many people think it comes from a single professional source. This may well be true, but one Nixon official swears that when Mr. Agnew was handed remarks for the New Orleans speech he threw them away and substituted his own. What emerged was his speech about "effete snobs" that again began to make him a household word.

Yet even if one acknowledges the honesty of his convictions, one must still face the question of whether or not he and his beliefs are being used for political gain. What, in short, is his role?

To a certain extent, Mr. Agnew's role is reminiscent of Mr. Nixon's during his eight years as vice-president; Mr. Nixon willingly went out and did President Eisenhower's gut fighting; Vice-President Agnew does the same for President Nixon.

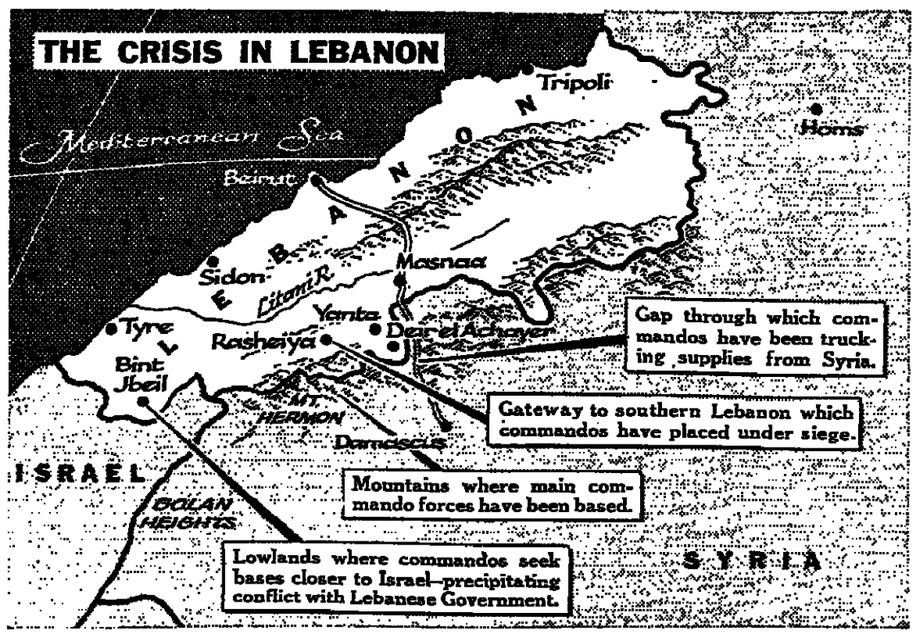
Does this mean, therefore, that Mr. Nixon believes there is a large, responsive audience for the sort of thing Mr. Agnew does? And is it possible that while Mr. Nixon does not intend as president to toss the hatchet at those who challenge "basic values," he is willing to let his vice-president do so?

Again, nobody really knows the answer, short of getting a clear response from either Mr. Agnew or Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Agnew, it should be remembered, was chosen to be vice-president in part by Attorney General John N. Mitchell, one of the architects of the so-called "Southern strategy" of the Nixon administration. Mr. Mitchell is also reported to have recommended Judge Clement F. Haynsworth jr. for the Supreme Court and acquiesced in the delay of the desegregation of the Mississippi school districts, a decision reversed last week by the Supreme Court.

There is thus more than fragmentary data suggesting that Mr. Agnew is very much a weapon in Mr. Mitchell's strategy to rebuild the Republican party on the base of middle-class, largely white and reasonably conservative instincts.

Much of what Mr. Agnew has said would appeal to those instincts. Perhaps that is why Mr. Nixon's advisers say Mr. Agnew will continue to make "good copy" for some time to come and why Mr. Nixon has made no visible effort to muzzle his second-in-command.



MIDDLE EAST

Conflict in Lebanon Threat to Entire Area

By Dana Adams Schmidt

BEIRUT (NYT).—The military conflict that has torn Lebanon during the last 10 days has raised to the surface the social and political divisions of this country and brought it face to face with the issues of survival. It has also raised a grave threat to peace in the Middle East. On one side is a 20,000-man Lebanese Army, on the other some 4,000 Palestinian commandos.

The commandos, in their effort to wring from Lebanon major concessions that would grant them a much more favorable position for raids against Israel, took the offensive last week. A large force based in Syria crossed the Lebanese border in the region of Yanta (see map) to clear a new supply route to their forward positions in southern Lebanon. They need this line of communications because their old one over the mountains will soon be made impassable by winter rains and snow.

Later in the week the commandos claimed a major victory near the town of Rasheiya, which they have placed under siege. They said they repulsed a Lebanese Army attack in a five-and-a-half-hour battle.

Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser has been mediating the conflict. With his help the Lebanese have outlined their position. Now it will be up to Yasir Arafat, head of el-Fatah, the major commando group, who went to Cairo yesterday, to decide whether he will compromise or continue the fight.

Created by French

The composition of the Lebanese Army, created by the French even before the country's independence in 1943, mirrors one side in the country's division between Maronite Christians and Moslems. Christians joined the army and became cadets of France's St. Cyr military academy because they saw in the army the very symbol of the individuality and independence of Lebanon.

Today these Christians, property owning, educated, French-speaking, the original people of "Mount Lebanon," are the officers of the army. In the ranks are mostly Moslems.

The army's equipment is antiquated, except for 12 Mirage jets purchased from France just before the 1967 war. One high officer observed: "We don't really want more modern equipment. Our task is mainly internal. We have no intention of fighting the Israelis unless we have to."

The man who speaks for the army is the Christian Maronite President of Lebanon, Charles Helou. In effect, it is he rather than the commander in chief, Maj. Gen. Emile Bustani, who is conducting the talks with President Nasser. Mr. Bustani makes no move without checking first with the president.

President Helou is willing to make some concessions to the commandos—but strictly within the framework of the Maronite ideals of "independence, sovereignty and security." Because the president and the army adhered to these principles they are not willing to allow the commandos to establish new forward bases still closer to the Israeli border. This is the immediate cause of the present conflict between the army and the commandos.

If Lebanon were to let the commandos have their way on this issue, the Israelis would have a case for claiming that Lebanon had abandoned the 1949 armistice in which Israel recognized the southern border of Lebanon. The Lebanese fear the Israelis would launch powerful retaliatory raids against Lebanon if Beirut gives the commandos a freer hand.

In this country of 2.2 million people half the population is Christian, and 90 percent of the Christians back the president. Many of the remaining 10 percent are for the commandos, and include men like George Habbash, head of the Palestine Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who is a Greek Orthodox.

On the Moslem side, which is for the most part on the side of the commandos, 45 percent of the people are Sunnis, 35 percent Shiah and the rest Druse. The Sunnis and Shiah are the two great branches of Islam. The Druse are an exotic offshoot of Islam.

Back the Commandos

Ninety-five percent of the Sunnis back the commandos. Among them is to be found the revolutionary potential of Lebanon. They are the poor and disinherited who resent the fact that the Christians occupy the best positions in government and industry and are generally better educated and more prosperous. These are the people who resent the system and are willing to smash it. Many of the Shiah, however, make common cause with the Christians. The Druse are split, with the majority following the leftist leadership of Kamal Jumblatt, an ardent admirer of the commandos.

Moslem leaders headed by Rashid Karami, the caretaker premier, support the commandos but not without qualifications. Except for a few extremists, they do not want to tear the country apart. Hence, since the current conflict burst into the open last April, Mr. Karami has insisted on the principle of "coordination." He and Mr. Jumblatt and the Shiah leaders know that the most they can get for the commandos without splitting the country disastrously is "coordination." The phrase implies that the commandos would be given limited freedom of operation, but only within the limits of what the army would be willing to approve.

Freedom of Movement

The commandos, of course, are not satisfied with that. They want complete freedom of operation from bases just behind the 1949 armistice line. The current conflict has ensued. It has come to a head at this time, in the opinion of close students of the commandos, as a result of a calculated decision by Mr. Arafat that now was the time to try to open up a new front against Israel.

Unfortunately for Lebanon, there are among the commandos elements who do not want a solution. They are the revolutionaries who see political and social revolutions as their ultimate aim even beyond the liberation of Palestine. This element among the commandos knows that if there is no solution in Cairo, then sooner or later Lebanon might break up.

It is this possibility that worries Washington and frightens Mr. Nasser. It could conceivably result in intervention by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Prague Children's Magazine Scolded For Publishing 'Anti-Soviet' Poem

PRAGUE, Nov. 2. (AP).—The magazine Mother's Soul was censured yesterday by the Communist party for putting anti-Soviet ideas into the subconscious minds of Czechoslovak children.

Mother's Soul is written for children between 5 and 8 years old. Its Czech name, Materidouska, is the main figure of an ancient legend.

The party newspaper Rude Pravo said a poem published in the latest edition of Materidouska stirred a wave of protest among adults.

Rude Pravo did not quote from the poem, titled "Robbers," but noted that it depicted medieval raiders in unspecified steppes, wearing primitive footwear.

"Under Hapsburg domination and Nazi occupation people in this land have learned . . . to read between the lines," the party paper warned.

"We did not mean it that way," Rude Pravo quoted Materidouska's editor, Zdenek Adla, as telling its reporters.

The party paper commented, "What they [the Materidouska writers] think or not need not be the most important thing. What is decisive is the objective impact on readers. And they are indignant.

"They feel [there is] a contradiction between what the poem proclaims and the great endeavors of the representatives of our party and state and of millions of people of goodwill for the restoration of full confidence and friendship with the great Soviet people."

WEST GERMANY

Bonn, 'Federal Hick Town', Fast Becoming 'Fun City'

By Dan Morgan

BONN (WP).—This hardship post on the Rhine, usually mockingly referred to as the "federal hick town," is in danger of becoming "fun city."

When the government moved here 20 years ago it would have been unthinkable that Bonn could ever become a year-round festival. So lowly was the new officialdom that the Bonn government unhesitatingly turned over one villa to an American journalist who showed interest in moving here, though it had been earmarked for the vice-chancellor.

For years, foreigners and natives alike have dreaded assignment here, describing it as a "Ver-Bonn-Ung"—a pun on the German word meaning banishment.

Yet the "fun" verdict is the only one possible after two weeks which have broken almost all conventions, from the one that the German chancellor should be a Christian Democrat, have shining white hair and be called "doctor," to the one that politics should be dull and conducted in a calm and orderly atmosphere.

For two days last week, for instance, the Bundestag became the psychiatrist's couch of the nation. The two major parties, Social Democrats and Christian Democrats, publicly rid themselves of the hostility pent up in 33 months of being tied together in the political Gordian knot of the "grand coalition."

Just as the Army-McCarthy hearings paralyzed the United States in the 1950s, the debate attracted nation-wide attention, and for the first time in memory secretaries and lesser officials in Bonn ministries and elsewhere in Germany were seen listening to the proceedings on transistor radios on the job.

Karl Schiller (left) and Franz-Josef Strauss, incumbent and former Bonn Finance Ministers respectively, held a lively exchange in parliament during the week.

A Good Show

One Social Democratic minister said apprehensively that he feared people would become panicky at the sudden sounds of disharmony and blame the new SPD government, but there was no sign of this. Many people seemed to take it for a good show.

The issues were roundly and partisanly discussed, from currency revaluation to Chancellor Willy Brandt's Eastern policy to the government program of aid to farmers, but what breathed life and immediacy into Bonn was the clash of the showmen themselves.

The Bundestag, which is to be the center of political activity once again, now boasts one of the fullest stables of political personalities of any such house in Europe.

Herbert Wehner, the SPD's fighting floor leader and a German version of John L. Lewis when in bad temper, mesmerized the opposition with a dazzling array of insults and witticisms and told them to stop acting like wide-eyed children.

The CDU, feeling its way in opposition for the first time in history, was like a ball team on the first day of spring training, with plenty of power but no idea how to put it together.

CDU floor leader Rainer Barzel hopped up and down, pounded his knee and knifed in repeatedly like a parliamentary terrier to nip with questions at government spokesmen.

Above the Din

Kurt Georg Kiesinger, the fallen chancellor, refused to act the part of a used-up King Lear threatened by conspirators. Elegant and smooth, he chose the tactic of staying above the parliamentary din and promising a constructive opposition founded on more than saying "nein."

And there was the drama of the two star combatants of the election campaign, heavyweight slugger Franz Josef Strauss, of the conservatives, and the SPD's quick-fisted flyweight, Prof. Karl Schiller, sparring off toe to toe in a question-and-answer patter that lasted 20 minutes and dealt with the wisdom of the government's currency revaluation.

But Bonn's Fun City stamp is not from parliament alone. A new style is emerging. Hardly two days after being elected chancellor last week, Mr. Brandt invited the entire Bonn press corps and his new cabinet to get to know each other at a champagne party in Bad Godesberg.

On the night of his election, Mr. Brandt threw the doors of his villa on a hill outside Bonn open to anyone who wanted to drop by, and many did, from schoolboys to neighbors. Earlier in the day, Federal President Gustav Heinemann broke another formality barrier by calling the new chancellor "Willy."

Before he went to his own party, Mr. Brandt, in the role of Prince Hal, paid a sentimental visit to sip a beer at the nondescript Rheinlust pub, a late-night hangout of Bundestag deputies, journalists and other camp followers. As a result, the Rheinlust, whose walls are covered with the signed portraits of deputies, most of them unknown before they were forgotten, is enjoying a renaissance as the retreat of "canal workers"—the grinds of parliament.

Contagious Fun

The new spirit of fun in Bonn has infected other parts of the country. The mass-circulation tabloid Bild has initiated a front-page campaign against "injustice, indifference and heartlessness."

On the day after Mr. Brandt's inaugural speech Tuesday, the paper, as if it were flustered, printed four banner headlines, one under the other. Only one dealt with Mr. Brandt's speech. It proclaimed, "Brandt Promises Golden Years."

The others dealt with a $25,000 contribution to the anti-indifference campaign, thalidomide and a murderess.

It would be wrong, however, to credit the governmental changeover for all the lively new atmosphere of Bonn. A huge new center several hundred yards from the chancellor's office will be completed in a few days. It will have a skyscraper hotel, bowling alleys, three restaurants, offices and a lunchtime theater (including political satire) for bor secretaries and officials.

Already contributing to making Bonn a year-round festival are several Chinese and Italian restaurants, a Yugoslav kitchen and a discotheque called Club Anonyme, a rather inappropriate name for a town where the worst fate is anonymity.

Quotations

GUNNAR MYRDAL, *the Swedish sociologist, appearing before a Congressional committee:* "I don't think America can stand a de facto apartheid for too much longer. I don't think America can live with this type of society. It is against the vision of America."

DICK GREGORY, *the black comedian and civil rights activist, referring to the recent police strike in Montreal:* "Do you know that if the cops went on strike in Chicago, the crime rate would actually drop 50 cent?"

MUHAMMAD ALI, *the former world heavyweight boxing champion, rehearsing for a play on Broadway:* "People who are stars in Hollywood want to succeed on the stage. Not me. I have no ambitions to be an actor. Acting is just pretending what is real. I want to be real."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 8—Monday, November 3, 1969 *

Action for Progress in the Americas

Mr. Nixon's long-awaited policy statement on Latin America turns out to be much less a prescription for growth and progress than a signal of retreat. Without saying so, he has largely abandoned the Kennedy-Johnson premise—embodied in the Alliance for Progress—that Latin modernization is vital to the United States. Instead, his unstated premise is that Latin America, left more or less to its own devices, will not get seriously out of hand. The Kennedy-Johnson judgment was compassionate; it has been supported, in our view, by the weight of a decade's testing. The Nixon judgment is clinical; we fear it is wrong.

To say that President Nixon has trimmed administration policy to the mean dimensions of congressional myopia is only partially true. Granted, he could not ignore such stark facts as the $100 million cut in Latin aid made in House committee the day before he spoke. But he did not even see fit to challenge the Congress and at least make the case for a responsible American role.

The one meaningful aid step he did take—ending the requirement that loaned dollars be spent in the United States—is vitiated by the condition that those dollars be spent in Latin America, which is not in a position to provide many of the goods and services required. The President's single request to Congress was that it "upgrade" the rank of his top Latin aide from assistant secretary of state to under secretary—paper work.

Not less disturbing was Mr. Nixon's reluctance to confront Congress on trade issues. If aid is to be cut back, the Latin states must be given expanded opportunities to trade. But here the President merely pledged vaguely to press for tariff preferences, and for a lowering of nontariff barriers, among all industrialized countries for the benefit of all developing countries. The realization of such a lofty plan is sure to be too distant and too difficult to let Washington discharge its special immediate obligations to Latin America. On the urgent question of the Latins' heavy and now-peaking burden of debt repayments, Mr. Nixon only wrung his hands.

The President did provide some sensible insights into the limits of American power and the necessities of Latin initiative. Yet the modest posture he adopted seems simply a rationale for doing less. Doubtless the Alliance for Progress was too ambitious; surely it was oversold and the Washington emphasis in it too overbearing. Yet "Action for Progress," Mr. Nixon's choice of slogan, is so unambitious as to be embarrassing. The President has set aside the alliance "contract" under which Washington supplied important funds for development and the Latins undertook reforms; evidently he feels that by its stinginess, the United States forfeits its claims on Latin social change. The new policy is to "deal realistically with governments as they are." It is a very narrow policy which can easily become a cover encouraging the more regressive elements in Latin society.

The best aspect of Mr. Nixon's statement on "our partnership in the Americas" was that he said he meant it not as the last word but as "an invitation by one partner for further interchange." The Latins have every reason to take Mr. Nixon at his word and to respond forthrightly. They will help their case if they keep two things in mind. First, Mr. Nixon must operate within real congressional, public and budgetary restraints. Second, nothing will be so effective in encouraging a more responsible attitude in Washington as a responsible attitude in Latin America toward its own obligations of self-help. Mr. Nixon's initial statement is disappointing. Latin Americans should urge him—and help him—to improve it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

TWA Flight 85

TWA Flight 85 has provided the most bizarre chapter yet in the already long and dismaying history of airplane hijacking. The notion of capturing a plane in the air between Los Angeles and San Francisco, directing it toward Cairo, Egypt, and ordering it to land in Rome, betrays a gift for fantasy that dwarfs the relatively routine hijackings to Cuba of planes bound for or taking off from Florida.

That a plane in flight is highly vulnerable to hijacking is now taken for granted. The saga of TWA Flight 85 demonstrates the impotence of authorities even when a hijacked plane is on the ground without passengers and only a small crew aboard. At Denver, Kennedy and Bangor, the plane was allowed to land and depart, and at two of those points it was refueled while the hijacker held the crew hostage. Would he have added murder to his crimes if fuel had been refused the plane or if the tires had been shot away? The authorities evidently thought so, and decided not to find out.

The concern for the lives of the crew members was entirely justifiable and commendable. But it is true that as hijackings proliferate, some day they will cause the loss of a plane, its crew and a full load of passengers.

Alarmed by the recent sharp rise in hijacking, a number of nations and groups have been pressing for an amendment to the Tokyo Convention on aerial crimes to provide stiff penalties for hijackers. But few if any nations would be willing to relinquish the right of granting political asylum, especially when extradition might subject fugitives to penalties even more severe than those due a pirate.

A more acceptable alternative is to agree that hijackers must at least face punishment appropriate to their crime in the country where they land. Failing that, it will be up to the international airlines or the pilots themselves through their own organization to boycott those countries that refuse to impose sanctions on hijackers landing within their jurisdiction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Danish Plague

[The Copenhagen sex fair] should give pause to some of the people who are advocating the repeal of laws against obscenity in this country at a time when standards have fallen so low on the stage and in print that anyone might be excused for thinking that no such laws exist anyway.

But the sex fair represents the ultimate in moral permissiveness. Is this what the reformers want?

Well might the church organizations in Denmark join together in protest against this plague of pornography and the presentation of their country as the exporter of so unsavory a commodity. It would be singular indeed if they had remained silent.

Let this event put Christians on the alert in other countries. Many in Britain are beginning to feel that the church has been too silent for too long in the face of present trends.

—*From The Church [of England] Times.*

European Security

Everybody wants security, so it is not surprising that the Warsaw Pact's foreign ministers regularly agree on the need to hold a European conference about it. Mr. Gromyko went so far as to express optimism that such a conference may actually be held early next year. He could be right. Some of the more obvious obstacles to the idea have lately been removed, and there is now a wary interest in it in the West. But there remain basic doubts about what the Russians really have in mind, and whether security can be enhanced merely by talking about it.

Before the Russians can be taken at their word they need to reveal more of what they really want, and what they are prepared to give in return. Is the idea really to relax the divisions of Europe into blocs, or is it, on the contrary, to entrench the "Brezhnev doctrine" that justifies armed intervention with the Communist bloc.

Everybody wants security—but it depends what you mean by it, and whose security you have in mind.

—*From The Guardian (London).*

Brandt Policy

Chancellor Willy Brandt's policy declaration last week brought a breath of fresh air into European affairs, especially in his approach to the German problem and Eastern Europe. But the bitterness of the attacks on him from his former coalition partners, the Christian Democrats, shows the difficulty he is likely to encounter if he tries to push his policy of rapprochement with the East much further than the generalities he has already outlined. In fact, the substance of what Mr. Brandt proposed was not very different from what was agreed policy of the coalition when he was foreign minister. But the tone and the words were bolder.

—*From the Observer (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

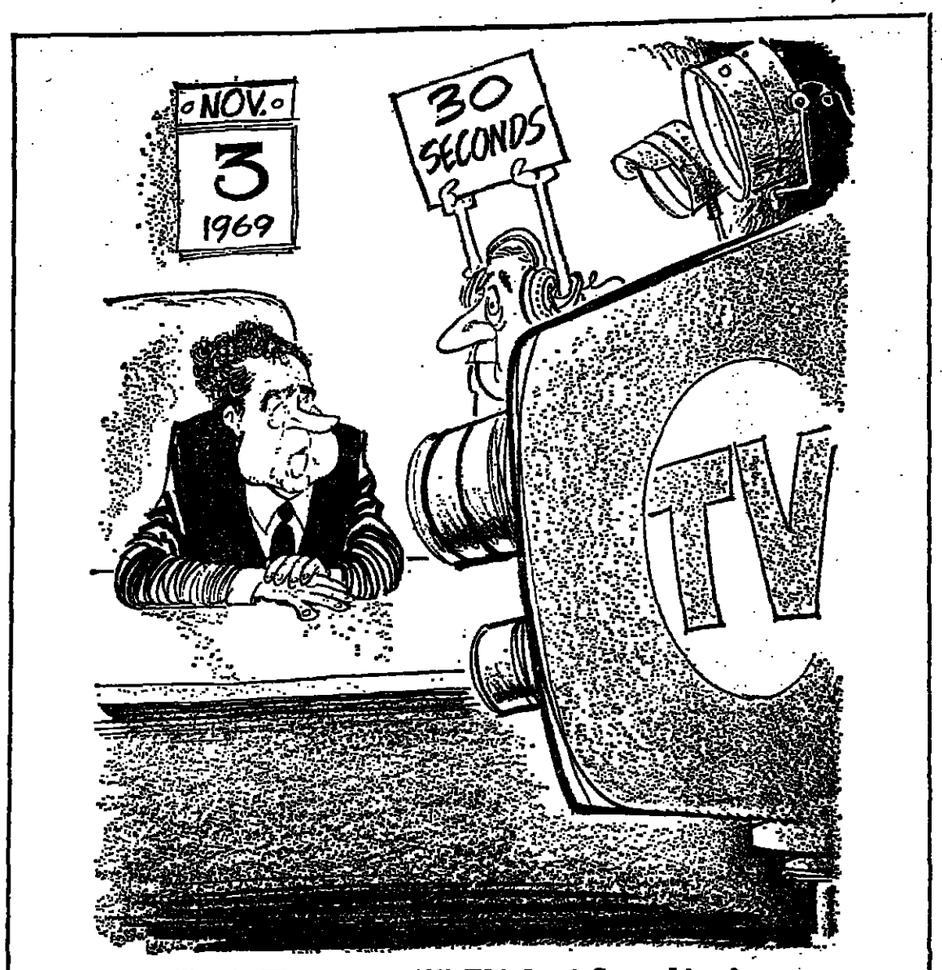
Nov. 3, 1894

ST. PETERSBURG—The Czar is dead. Alexander III is no more. His suffering ended in death at twenty minutes past two o'clock. The entire city is profoundly moved and the churches are crowded with sad-faced worshipers praying for the soul of the dead monarch. The news was not unexpected, but there were many who hoped against hope for a miracle. The new Czar is Nicholas II. Informed sources look for no change in foreign policy, but perhaps a more liberal regard for domestic affairs.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 3, 1919

NEW YORK—Six thousand Negroes in a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden last night developed an anti-white demonstration of no small proportions, with much talk of a universal race war. According to one speaker, 400,000,000 blacks "are beginning to sharpen their swords." Marcus Garvey, who presided at the meeting, is one of the promoters of the Black Star Line, a Negro steamship company. In his speech, he said that the black must not fight for the white man, but rather, fight for his own liberty.



'Don't Worry . . . I'll Think of Something.'

From Leadership to Partnership

By James Reston

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The new thing in American policy these days seems to be the decline of the old can-do spirit and the rise of a kind of apologetic modesty. With the exception of the Vice-President, who is always getting his effete in his mouth, the official rhetoric of the day is no longer about leadership but about partnership.

"For years," President Nixon told the Inter-American Press Association, "we in the United States have pursued the illusion that we could remake continents. Conscious of our wealth and technology, seized by the force of our good intentions, driven by our habitual impatience, remembering the dramatic success of the Marshall Plan in post-war Europe, we have sometimes imagined that we knew what was best for everybody else and that we could and should make it happen. But experience has taught us better . . ."

Half Speed Astern!

There it is: Not impatience but patience, not unlimited dreams and fabulous schemes, but limited goals, limited wars, small steps, quiet voices, low silhouettes, sympathetic compromises: "Damn the Torpedoes—and Half Speed Astern!"

It is not very heroic, this can't-do style, but it is probably closer to the realities of world politics and domestic sentiment; and there is some evidence in Western Europe, in Asia, and in Latin America that it may work better than the old impulsive American attitude: "For heaven's sake let Uncle Sam do it!"

One has the impression after a few weeks in Western Europe for example that thoughtful officials there are more impressed by Washington's present doubts than they have been in the past by Washington's confidence. What if the U.S. began to withdraw its military power, not only from the Asian continent, but from the European continent?

Or to put it another way: What if the Americans, like the French, the Germans, and the British, began to think primarily about their home-front problems? Why should they after all conscript their soldiers to defend Europe when the Europeans won't draft their own men to defend their own frontiers?

Disturbing Change

Nixon's decision to withdraw the American army from Saigon and "Vietnamize" the war there has made the Western European officials wonder when he will apply the same principle and policy to Europe. The decline of the romantic American can-do spirit worries them, and the rise of the partnership principle, which suggests that they might have to raise more men and money to defend themselves in the future, is disturbing.

Paris and Bonn have new governments and they are naturally thinking about their own national and domestic political concerns, but the faster the U.S. withdraws from Vietnam, the more they have to wonder about the psychological and political consequences in the U.S. of a military withdrawal, which may be seen in America as a defeat and even a humiliation.

This clearly disturbs the new chancellor of West Germany, Willy Brandt, more than it does President Georges Pompidou of France. Brandt needs the American army so badly for the security of the state that he is almost willing to hire them as mercenaries to provide stability while he works out new relationships with both East and West.

Pompidou talks privately as if he were more concerned about what happens to the American dollar than what happens to the American army in Europe. He cannot quite believe that Washington is going to withdraw from Europe while the Soviet Union is consolidating its empire in Eastern Europe; and China is growing and expanding in Asia. But he is clearly concerned that Washington will take such strenuous anti-inflationary measures at home that it may produce a protectionist psychology in all the industrial countries of the world.

Uncertain Meaning

Accordingly, he has chosen to make his first major trip out of Europe to the U.S. rather than to the Soviet Union, and will travel late in February from New York and Washington to Texas and California.

Like Chancellor Brandt in Germany, Prime Minister Harold Wilson in Britain, Andrei Kosygin and Leonid Brezhnev in the Soviet Union, and Premier Eisaku Sato in Tokyo, Pompidou wants to know what this new withdrawal psychology and policy in Washington really mean. Is it merely a limited reaction to the anti-Vietnam sentiment in the U.S., or is it a deeper reappraisal of American policy in the world? And can it be controlled by Nixon?

There may, therefore, be something to the Nixon style. The allies are worried that the U.S. will swing from one extreme assumption to the other, from a feeling of omnipotence to a feeling of impotence. And this, like his withdrawal from Saigon and his offer of "partnership" to Latin America, may produce precisely what he wants; namely, a new debate on whether the allies are prepared to carry a greater share of the burden of collective security.

Falling Idols

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The most interesting development in political Europe today is the disappearance of dogma. Nations deal increasingly in terms of pragmatic self-interest without regard to ideological theory.

There is no longer any talk of a "Catholic" federation in the West, as there was when the Governments of France, West Germany and Italy were headed by Christian Democratic Premiers, nor is there any old-fashioned talk about Communist theory on the other side of the riddled Iron Curtain.

Remote Marx

Today the Social Democratic regimes installed in London and Bonn take pains to emphasize their democracy rather than their Socialism and are almost embarrassed to recall any past connections with the remote world of Marx. When they speak of organizing a "Europe," they stress that it is for the sake of such an organization's own convenience and not in honor of past prophets.

Likewise, when one regards the Eastern half of the Continent, one sees decreasing worship at ideological altars. Russia raped Czechoslovakia in the name of strategic solidarity and not in the name of Lenin. The ideological purity of Romania at this instant is far more evident than that of Poland with its new-right neo-Marxism; but Moscow worries more about Bucharest than Warsaw in this age of ideology-be-damned.

Both sentiment and pseudo-religious content are leaking out of the political theories that embraced Europe during its bewildered postwar generation. Willy Brandt, Bonn's new chancellor, who takes pains to stress that he is a "Social Democrat" and not a "Socialist," says ruefully: "Young people don't believe as much in 'Europe' as they did ten years ago: things have moved so slowly. The Common Market has hardly any political sex appeal; it is bogged down on questions like the price of grain."

Credo a Handicap

And the only reason Brandt ever won the chancellorship is that his weather-beaten counselor, the ex-Communist Herbert Wehner, persuaded him that German Socialists had better drop the Marxist credo if they were ever going to win mass support. Says Wehner today:

"I'm not engaged in ideologies or substitutes for religion. I only want a United Europe for its value in itself. Adenauer wanted to prevent Europe from becoming Communist or Socialist. That approach is nonsense and anyone who thinks like that today belongs in a museum. We have been trying to depoliticize the landscape by taking the church out of party rivalries."

This practical, hardboiled, open-minded approach is evident everywhere in today's Europe. Franco is reluctantly abdicating to technocrats in Spain after having already abandoned an antediluvian Fascist heritage. The Portuguese are shuffling gingerly away from Salazar's credo without confiding this to the dying Salazar.

Harold Wilson's British Labor administration zigzags according to convenience, respecting only efficiency. The grandiose theology of French Gaullism is being so blatantly disregarded by President Pompidou's regime that complaints from both the right-wing and left-wing extremes of de Gaulle's own following resound.

Pragmatic Approach

Italy, whose only political example is that an industrious nation can, if need be, be governed without a government, has seen all its principal ideological symbols crumble within one generation—Fascism, clericalism, Communism and Socialism. The sole permanent administrative thrust is that of the civil service.

Europe's old idols are falling. Russia, of course, seeks to hold its position in the East—but on the blunt basis that what is Moscow's is Moscow's; what remains is negotiable.

This is power politics, not ideology. Belgrade was the first pragmatic Marxist capital—foreseeing the day when computers and cybernetics would outdate ideologues. And it continues to flirt with East and West according to convenience.

Cost of Existence

The era of imposed coexistence has gradually made plain to the highly intelligent and industrially talented peoples of Europe that the cost of existing together is every bit as important, in terms of foreign policy, as the cost of living is in internal policy. The price that must be paid is ideological. When one abandons war as conceivable, one must also abandon the philosophical fanaticism that might lead to war.

Once again, after so many years of fear and frenzy, Europe is beginning to sink back into fat-dripping luxury. This fact induces a mood of increasing tolerance and the lazy habit of liberalism. As Wehner, the once hard-bitten Muscovite Communist, says: "Liberal parties are dying in so many countries because liberal ideas have spread and are acquiring their own life in other parties."

Nixon's Vietnam Speech Opportunity and Peri

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON. — President Nixon, in his speech to the nation about Vietnam, faces a dual problem: how to explain the rationale underlying his policy and how to indicate by some sort of timetable how long it will take to extricate the United States from the conflict.

Up to now, Mr. Nixon has done badly in articulating what he is trying to do. His May 14 speech contained a good deal of sternly worded Johnsonian linguistics. Nonetheless, by what it did not say as well as by some obscure passages, it opened new possibilities for compromise with the Communists. But the net result was both puzzling to many and unsatisfactory to the growing number of Americans who want out sooner rather than later.

That time is running out is beyond doubt. For months now, White House, State and Defense Department officials have been saying the big problem is the home front. It is this home front to which Mr. Nixon will be speaking principally. And here is both opportunity and peril.

Compromise Seekers

The opportunity lies in the possibility that the right speech could satisfy the large number of Americans who want out but who are uneasy about simply bugging out after the death of nearly 46,000 men. These are the people who would prefer some sort of signed and sealed compromise so the flags could be furled with a sense of honor and a feeling that it had not all been in vain.

Large numbers of Americans, however, are so frustrated they have reached the point of feeling the war was such a mistake that the best thing to do is to take our losses and bring the troops home at once. Many of these base their feelings on moral grounds. Nothing that Mr. Nixon can say will satisfy this group. If the President can satisfy the middle opinion group, the extremists can be isolated for the immediate period ahead.

No Gimmickry

But exposition, however well done, of administration policy simply will not be enough. The middle majority group is too disquieted. A sense of action alone will satisfy it and buy the time Mr. Nixon wants.

This means more troop withdrawals, more swiftly and with certainty. And that is very difficult because no President w to commit himself to somethin might have to change under tary pressure from the enemy. Nixon has said, it is true, th hopes to top Clark Clifford's posal to have all combat t out by the end of 1970. An has said he expects the war over in three years. But were off-hand remarks, one press conference and the oth a toast at a dinner.

White House officials are ful of the gimmickry they to President Johnson. Tha right in thinking that at thi in time some new gimmick not do. What is needed, realize, is some substantial p stated in believable terms. W soon see whether the Presid bring it off.

Two Nixons

There is no aspect of t policy in which Mr. Nixon been longer involved than Vi His interest there goes ba 1953, when he visited Hanoi d the French phase of the Indo War.

Given that background an general inclination in favor of tary power and its uses, Mr. probably would prefer to mov gradually, to pull out forces when he is as certain as c can be that the South Viet will fight and not collapse, a accept no sham settlement in even if the Communists fina decide to bargain.

It is this that makes so suspicious of how he is tryi wind down the war. Yet th the other Richard Nixon, to pragmatist. He knows that cally he must extricate the and do so soon, that he c resolve the country's other lems until he does.

Which Mr. Nixon will be ing on Monday is this wee question.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters readers. Short letters ha better chance of being pub ed. All letters are subje condensation for space rea Anonymous letters will no considered for publication. ers may request that letters be signed only initials, but preference wi given to those fully signed bearing the writer's com address.

Letters

Gay Power

In keeping with the spirit of a recent news story in the Trib, re the legal treatment of homosexuals in the United States, I would urge that we adopt the latter-day view of our British cousins vis-à-vis the integrity of consenting adults behind closed doors. I would further urge that homosexuals benefit from total police and legal protection against thuggery, blackmail and harassment. Nor should our homosexuals, upon their lawful errands, be any longer subject to entrapment by unemployed actors in the service of the Los Angeles vice squad.

However, should this spirit of reconciliation—perhaps long o-erdue to our homosexuals—develop, I sincerely hope that we will not awake one day to find that the Mattachine Society has slapped us "straights" with a $500 billion reparations claim because Oscar Wilde was put in jail.

CYRIL H. B. DILLING.
Monaco.

The Red Saints

The first sign of a mood favoring a shrine for Ho Chi Minh was a report (IHT, Sept. 6-7) describing a search that was being made of his old Paris haunts. Then on the evening of Sept. 11 a huge crowd packed into the Mutualité, the city's largest political meeting place, and listened to speeches by Jacques Duclos, Communist party candidate for president of France last June, and many other notables eulogizing the ascetic Uncl as he was affectionately kno Marxist circles, the hero-sain fought the mightiest impe power on earth to a sta And on the 15th some un demonstrators somehow m during the night to hoist a portrait of Ho 75 feet up c cathedral of Nancy, perhaps the hope of making him an of religious worship.

Reflecting on the many happenings since the dem North Vietnam's archangel, occurred to me that the t opportune for party boss L Brezhnev to put the enslaved of the Moscow Writers' Un work on a series of laudatory raphies of Communist wo Soviet Russia's own and his fr Collectively, these volumes co titled "The Lives of the Comm Saints." The set, besides Uncl who apparently has already canonized by world Comm acclaim, would of course co Lenin, who was deified half a tury ago, Stalin, and, when time came, Khrushchev and B nev—all good men and brothers under the skin, ever of them divinely endowed wit most endearing human quali not a mass-murderer among

If in each of their subverte conquered countries the Co nists established a shrine to patron saints, people from all their world could make pilgri to them.

STEPHEN MADER
Clamart, France.

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FINANCE

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PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1969

Eurobonds

New Issue Surge Comes in Form Of Straight Dollar Flotations

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, Nov. 2.—That recent [illegible] issues of straight-dollar Eurobonds, was cropping up everywhere last week—causing worries that it was a case of too much too soon.

Such prominent names as Ford Motor, Gulf Oil and Farbenfabriken Bayer all announced plans to hit the market. Bayer (whose issue has a wrinkle in that it carries warrants) alone to raise $75 million. The total of new straight debt issues scheduled in the last two weeks approaches $300 million.

The flood is based on several factors. There has been an issuer's desire for the straights, but not much of a market for them, since late spring. Bond houses therefore jumped at the chance of capitalizing on the investor run out of post-revaluation D-marks to put the high-yielding straights into a presumably cash-heavy market.

The secondary market moved to higher prices and volume in the two pre-revaluation weeks, reinforcing the argument that investor interest has been rekindled and adding to the temptation to float now while popularity is high.

Last Monday, the first trading day for the new D-mark, there was again a spurt in prices for the dollar debts on the secondary market. But under the weight of the new-issue news, prices later in the week wavered, dropping as much as 1 1/2 points from Tuesday's opening levels. Interest was picking up again by noon Friday, but the outlook remained uncertain.

Another part of the problem with the flood of straight issues is that the "short term" segment of the market—Eurodollars—is not reacting quite as expected. The anticipated softening of Eurodollar rates—to just under 9 percent for a short time—as investors got out of D-marks last month, narrowed the gap between the bond and dollar yields, producing some switching into the over-8-percent-yield bonds.

Last week, however, Eurodollar rates were firming again. Some cited month-end technical factors and the fact that not as much money as expected has come out of Germany. But many pointed to the Federal Reserve's proposal to put commercial paper issues by bank-related institutions under a 6 1/4 percent ceiling, thus effectively pricing them out of the market. This would reduce U.S. banks' available liquidity in what is a very tight market already, and possibly force them even further into the Eurodollar market. If the Fed proposal is adopted and dollar rates go up, the relative attractiveness of straight-dollar bonds may be hurt.

The whole straight dollar-debt situation has dealers pointing to the success of the West German system on new issues, where careful spacing has led to an orderly market despite the swirl of revaluation speculation.

Tenneco, for instance, came out with a 100 million D-mark flotation last week, revaluation or no. An increasing part of the demand for these bonds comes from the domestic German market, dealers point out. The 7 1/2 percent coupon, 98 1/2 pricing to yield about 7.8 percent on Tenneco's 15-year issue is less than in the straight dollar debt market, but about in line with present German domestic yields.

Following the Tenneco Borg-Warner, after a $15 million straight debt issue late in August, announced last week a

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5.)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Oct. 25 Latest Week	Oct. 18 Prior Week	Oct. 26 1968
Commodity index	111.4	111.0	96.8
*Currency in circulation	$51,850,000	$51,819,000	$48,556,000
*Coml, indl, agric loans	$80,327,000	$80,759,000	$71,984,000
Steel production (tons)	2,796,000	2,746,000	2,111,000
Motor vehicle production	188,156	184,662	215,697
Daily oil production (bbls)	9,423,000	9,445,000	9,028,000
Freight car loadings	601,207	584,358	597,434
*Elec Pwr output, kw-hr	26,900,000	26,712,000	24,452,000
Business failures	173	177	156

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available. *000 omitted.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Sept.	Prior Month	1968
Employed	78,626,000	79,646,000	75,939,000
Unemployed	2,958,000	2,869,000	2,606,000
Industrial production	173.8	174.3	165.1
*Personal income	$759,800,000	$757,500,000	$701,100,000
*Money supply	$199,200,000	$199,100,000	$191,400,000
Consumers Price Index	129.3	128.7	122.2
Construction contracts	173	216	183
	†Aug.	Prior Month	1968
*Manufrs. inventories	$93,849,000	$93,166,000	$86,713,000
*Exports	$3,385,100	$3,171,500	$2,949,500
*Imports	$3,180,200	$3,066,300	$2,871,900

†Figures shown are subject to revision by source. *000 omitted. Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumers' price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Wall Street Ends Week of Profit-Taking On Upswing, Bond Prices Go Into Slide

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The stock market coasted gently downhill last week after its steep ascent during early October. Many investors apparently concluded that stock prices had advanced too sharply on monetary, economic and peace expectations that were not accompanied—or followed—by positive developments.

It was thus a week for profit-taking and consolidation in the financial markets, with stock and bond prices moving moderately lower.

Attention is being directed to President Nixon's address tomorrow night on the status of the Vietnam war and to current behavior of the economic indices.

Early last week the markets seemed to be reacting adversely to a feeling that nothing new could come out of the president's address and to a new assessment that business conditions had not cooled sufficiently to permit relaxation of tight fiscal and monetary policies.

Close on Upswing

Toward the end of the week they reversed course and moved slightly upward on a resurgence of interest in the volatile glamour stocks and some short-covering operations. This minimized the week's losses in the stock averages.

No noticeable effects were detected from the report that chain-store sales in September had jumped 10.2 percent over a year ago and the disclosure that building-contract awards had slumped sharply.

Neither was there any marked reaction to the statement by Paul W. McCracken, the president's chief economic adviser, that business conditions are likely to be "rather uncomfortable" next year, particularly over wage negotiations with labor.

The bond market, after climbing dramatically for the first three weeks in October and then falling almost equally fast for one week, paused on Thursday and Friday to catch its breath.

Most interest rates were close to the record levels set late in September, and much of the optimism concerning lower bond yields had disappeared. By the month's end, most bond prices had lost about three-fourths of their early October gains.

The Treasury's 4.5 percent bonds that mature in 1992, for example, climbed almost 5.75 points from Sept. 30 to Oct. 21 and fell back 3.75 points since then.

In the high-grade utility bond market, AA-rated bonds were priced to yield a record 8.35 percent on Oct. 1, but these yields were reduced to 8.125 percent by Oct. 21 and have since moved back up to the 8.25 percent level.

The bond buyer's yield index, the most commonly used measure of the state and local government bond market, declined from 6.19 percent at the start of October to 5.92 percent at mid-month and then was back to 6.13 percent by the final few days of the month.

The startling jump of 0.5 percent in the unemployment rate to the 4 percent level in September had been the most frequently cited statistic to back up the bond market's new-found optimism last month. But that rise has since been widely discounted as an exaggeration.

Moreover, last Tuesday, the Commerce Department reported that its index of leading business indicators rose 1.3 percent in September—a result that contrasted markedly with August's 0.5 percent decline. That change in direction made the credit markets pause cautiously.

The Federal Reserve open market committee, the central banking body that establishes monetary policy, met on the same day that the Commerce Department's disquieting data on the economy was released. Wall Street's bond men quickly concluded that the central bank was not likely to shift gears toward easier credit conditions.

Although the financial markets read much into the report on the leading economic indicators, some economists were advising caution. They noted that those indices were not good forecasters on a short-term basis. Economic series never run in a straight line, but rather move in zig-zag fashion from month to month.

Thus, the indicators have to be examined over a longer period and, viewed in that manner, they show that the economy has been averaging lower since the beginning of the year, even though inflationary bias remains strong.

The confusing trends in the economy—some real soft spots, some notable pockets of strength and continued pressure in the price areas—have baffled the economists and brought a sharp divergence of opinion about the need now for easier money conditions.

In third-quarter earnings reports from corporate offices the results were mixed.

A compilation of more than 900 manufacturing and service companies by The New York Times showed aggregate net profits for the latest quarter up more than 4.5 percent from the similar period in 1968. However, one of every three companies reported declines from a year earlier.

Other major economic, finan-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5.)

Stocks on Amex, Over-the-Counter Market Turn Mixed

By Douglas W. Cray

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Prices turned mixed in moderate trading last week on the Over-the-Counter market and on the American Stock Exchange.

There was evidence of profit-taking during the week. Insurance stocks, for example, were still active but eased from some of their recent levels. One broker reported a large number of blocks traded.

On the American Exchange Syntex was the volume leader for the week, trading 654,600 shares. It registered one of the widest losses, declining 7 1/8 to 74 3/4.

Prices held a bit more firmly on the Counter market where most changes were in a narrow range.

The price level index on the American Stock Exchange showed no change from the week before. It closed at $28.37. Its high last week was $28.75, the low $27.91.

There were 1,149 issues traded last week of which 613 declined, 463 advanced and 73 closed unchanged. New highs for the year numbered 62 while 39 dropped to new 1969 lows.

Volume declined to 24,989,065 compared with the 33,666,760 traded the week before.

On the Counter market, a measure of the better tone was the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues. This closed on Friday at 425.77, up 6.56 for the week.

The Arthur Lipper Corp. reported that its index for 375 mutual funds was down 0.04 in the week ended Oct. 30.

On the Counter market Seven Up gained 3 1/2, reflecting improved earnings. Better nine months results also helped boost Peerless Tube 1 1/4.

Commonwealth Development and Construction Co. was up 3 points. The company is reported to be talking with the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. about the construction of several shopping centers.

Sarex Corp. was also up 3 and the Codex Corp. gained 3 1/2.

Bio dynamics registered one of the best gains on the Counter market, rising 8 1/4. A large loser was Viatron Computer Systems, down 7 3/4.

Among the other advances were Alcon Labs, up 6 1/2, American Beef Packers 2, Michael Baker 2, Betz Labs 3, Chilton Corp. 5, General Medical 2, Hi Shear 2, Laclede Steel 5, National Patents 6, Nuclear Research 3, U. S. Truck Lines 7 and AITS 2 5/8.

Creative Merchandising was down 2 points, Integrated Container 3 1/4.

Richmond Corp. gained 3 in the insurance group but the group as a whole was mixed.

Bank stocks were active. Lesser gains were posted by the West Coast and Midwest banks.

On the American Stock Exchange, following Syntex on the active list was Husky Oil, down 1 5/8 at 12 5/8 on a volume of 410,700 shares.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

	High	Low	Last	Net
AAA Enterprises	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅝
AAI Corp	7	7	7	
AFA Protect Sys .70	23½	23½	23½	
AITS Inc	13⅝	11¼	13⅝	+2⅝
AVM Corp .16	11½	10¼	10¼	+ ½
Academic Press	24	22¼	24	+2
Acme Elec .16	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
Acme Vis Recds .50	36	36	36	
Acushnet Proc .60b	23	20	22	—4
Addison Wes Pub .10	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
Adley Corp	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
Admar Research	8½	8½	8½	— ½
Advance Ross	11¼	10	10	—1⅛
Aero Systems †	6½	5½	5½	—1
Aero Tech †	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ¼
AffiliatedHosp Pds.40	23½	23	23	— ½
Air California	8	7½	7¾	— ¼
Air Indust	7	6	7	+1¼
Airborne Freight	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
Ala-Tenn NatGas .80	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	— ⅛
Albee Homes	10⅝	8⅞	10⅝	+1⅝
Alberts Inc .18g	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Albertson's B .36	11¼	10½	10½	— ¾
Alcon Labs .24	48½	43	48½	+6½
Alden Electron&Imp	5½	5	5	— ½
Alderson Research	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Alexand&Alexand .50	52	50½	50½	—1
Allco Land Devlp	20½	20	20	— ½
All Tech Inc	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
AlleghenyBeverage †	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅝
AlleghenyPepCola .30	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Allen Aircft Radio †	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
Allied Aero Ind	3⅝	3	3⅝	— ⅛
Allied Equities	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ½
Allied Nuclear	4¼	4	4	— ½
Allied Prod War	12½	12¼	12½	
Allied Thermal 1.50	37½	37	37	— ½
Allyn&Bacon .40	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Aloe Creme Lab	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
Alphanumeric	16½	14⅞	16¼	+1⅛
Alpine Geophysical	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
Amadac Industries	7½	7	7½	+ ½
Am Beef Packers	20½	19	20½	+2¼
Am Biomedical	21½	18⅝	21¼	+2¼
Am Business Pd .12	13½	12¼	13½	+ ⅜
Am Comput Leasing	15¼	15¼	15½	+ ½
Am Elec Labs	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
Am Express 1	70½	70	70	— ⅝
AmExpress cv pf1.50	70⅝	70½	70½	— ⅜
Am Financial .10	33¼	32¼	32¼	—1½
Am Forest Prod .56	33	32¼	33	+ ¾
Am Furniture .28	11⅛	10⅛	11	+1
Am Greeting a .60	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ¼
Am Instit Develop	31	27½	27½	—1
AmMaizeProd A .08g	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
Am MaizeProd B	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
Am Medicorp	36½	33½	33½	—3
Am Music Stores	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+1⅛
Am Nuclear	4	3¼	3⅝	— ¼
Am Pipe&Cont .60	24½	22½	23	
Am Rubber&Plas .90	16½	15½	16¼	+1¼
Am St Gobain	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Am St Gobain pf	9	9	9	+ ¾
Am Television Com	18½	16¼	16½	—1½
Am Weld&Mfg .80a	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	
Amoskeag 2a	52	51	52	+1
Anadite	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Analog Devices	14	13	13½	— ¼
Anchor Corp .36g	18	17¾	17¾	
Andersen Lab	11½	10	10	— ½
Anheuser-Busch .80	72⅞	70½	71	—1½
Anixter Bros .24	18	17½	18	+ ½
Anken Chem&Film	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
Applebaums Fd .28	18½	18¼	18½	— ¼
Applied Magnetics	33½	32½	32½	— ½
Arabian Shield Dvlp	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
Arcata National .10g	39	39	39	
Arcs Industries	12½	12½	12½	
Arden Mayfair .25g	12	11¼	11¾	+ ½
Arden Mayfair pf 3a	34½	33½	34½	+1
Aries Corp	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+ ¼
Aristo Foods	14¼	14	14	
Ariz Biochemical	11½	11½	11½	
Ariz Colo Ld&C	20	18¼	18¼	—2
ArkansasMo-Pow .56	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
Ark Valley Indust	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	+1⅛
Ark Western Gas .64	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
Armstrong AJ	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
ArrowHartHgmn 2.80	52	52	52	
Arvida Cp	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
AssocCocaColaBtl .72	22½	22⅛	22½	
Atlanta Gas Lt .96	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Automation Science	15⅛	13	15	+2
Avemco Corp	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
Ayers&Co †	36½	35¼	35¼	— ½
Babbitt Inc	8⅛	7⅜	8	
Bagdad Copper .40g	24	22¾	23¾	
Baird Atomics	8½	7½	7½	—1½
Baker Michael .54g	32¾	31¾	32	+2
Baltimore PaintCh.20	7¼	5⅞	7¼	+1⅜
Bandag	38	37	37	+1
Bangor HydroEl 1.16	17¾	17¼	17¼	
Banister Cn Corp	10	9⅝	9⅝	—1½
Bankers Unit Mgt	8½	8	8	— ⅜
Barden Corp .90g	14	13½	13½	— ½
Barnes Hind Phar	45⅞	41½	45	+5
Barrington Indust	2½	2¼	2½	
Barwick ET	12½	12	12	— ⅜
Basin Petroleum	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
BassettFurniture .80	33½	33	33½	+ ½
Baumritetr Corp .55g	47½	47½	47½	
Bayless Mkts .60	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
Beaver Creek Indust	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Beecham .70	35½	34½	35¼	+ ⅜
Beeland Intl	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Beeline Fashions .20	11¼	11	11	— ½
Belknap Mfg .75g	10¼	9½	9½	— ¾
Belle Isle 1.12g	14	14	14	
Belmont Indust	9½	9	9	— ½
Belmont Sav & Loan	35	33	33	—2
Belscot Retailers	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
BergstromPap A 1.20	22½	22	22	—1
Berkshire Hath	40	39	39	
Berz-O-Matic	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
Betz Laboratories	36¾	34	36¾	+3
Bibb Mfg	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
Big Drum .80b	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Billups WestnPet .50	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Bio-Dynamics .16	27¾	23	27¾	+8¼
Bird & Son 1	40	39	39	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bircher Corp	9½	7¼	7¾	— ¾
BlackHills P&L 2.04	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ½
Bogue Electric	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
Bolt BeranekNewmn	16	15½	16	+ ¼
Bonanza Internatl	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Boothe Computer	32½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Boston Capital .10	13½	12½	12⅞	— ⅜
BostonHer-Trav 1.75g	30	28	30	+2
Brandon Applied Sys	8	7½	7½	+ ½
Branco .60	31½	31	31	
Bristol Brass †	18	18	18	
Brockway Glass 1	75⅛	74	74	—1
Browning Arms .50	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ¾
Brush Beryllium	27¼	26¾	27¼	+1¼
Buckbee Mears .60	18½	17	17¼	—1⅛
Buckeye Intl .60b	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¾
Burnup & Sims	18	17¼	18	+1½
Business Funds	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
Butler Mfg .70	35	34	35	+1
CIC Leasing	8¼	8¼	8¼	
CTC Computer	21	18	21	+3
Cagles Inc .08g	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Calbiochem	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅜
Calif Health Care	13	11½	12	—1
Calif Water Svc 1.68	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅝
Calvert Explor	8⅛	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
Camco Inc .16	26	25½	25½	
Cmpbll&Taggart 1.80	36	34	34	—1
Cannon Mills 3.60a	80	76	79	—1
Cannon MillsB 3.60a	78	76	76	—4
Conrad Prec Ind	7⅝	7	7	— ½
CapitalSouthwst .30a	15	15	15	
Capitol Foods	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Capitol Intl Airways	8	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
CapTech Inc	6¾	6⅛	6¼	
Care Corp	14	12½	12½	—1½
Carhart Photo .10	5¼	5	5	
Carolina Caribbean	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ⅜
Carolina Freight .68	14⅛	13	14	+1¾
Carson Pirie Scott 1	25	24	25	+1
Carte Blanche .38g	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Carter Group	21½	20½	21½	+ ½
Cascade .15g	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
Cascade Nat Gas .72	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Centex Corp	43	42	43	+4
Cent VtPub Svc 1.28	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
Certron Corp	29⅛	28	28¼	—1¼
Champion Prods .52g	28¾	28	28½	—1
Chance AB 1	19⅝	19½	19½	—1
Channel Companies	9	8⅛	8½	
CharlesTownRacing †	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
Charter Co .05e	35	32	32	—4½
Charter Oil Ltd	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
ChemLea TLines .50	16	15	15	+ ½
Chemold	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Chesapeake Ind .07d	8½	7⅛	7⅛	—1⅛
Chesapeake Instr	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Chesapeake Util .70b	15⅛	15	15¼	
Chester Elec Labs	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
ChiBridge&Iron 1.40a	67	66½	67	+ ½
Chilton Corp .04g	37¼	33½	37¼	+4¼
Christiana Sec 3.75g	111	104	104	—7
Christiana Sec pf 7	100	98	100	—8
Cincinnati Enq 1.40a	36	36	36	
Citadel Industries	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
Citation Mfg .08	3½	3½	3½	
Citizens Util A †	26¼	26	26	— ⅜
Citizens Util B 1.10	26⅝	26	26	—1
City News Print .50	11½	11½	11½	
Clark JL Mfg 1	25¼	24½	25¼	+2¼
Clarkson Industries	10¼	10	10¼	— ¼
Clausing Corp .80	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Clayton Corp	3⅛	3	3	
Cleary Petroleum	13½	12½	13½	+1½
Clevepak Corp	23	22½	23	+ ¼
Clinton Merchndising	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Clinton Oil	10	9⅛	9⅞	+1
Clow Corp .68	22½	21½	22½	—3
CocaCola Btl LA .80	29½	29	29	
Cognitronics	15	14	14½	—1¼
Coldwell Banker	36	35	36	
Coleman Engineering	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ½
Collins Foods Intl	26	24⅛	26	+2⅛
Colonial Commercl †	13½	12¼	12¼	—1¼
Colonial Stores 1.40a	27	26½	26⅝	+ ½
Columbia National †	5⅝	5	5½	+ ⅜
Columbus Mills	12⅛	10	10	—2⅛
Combustion Equip	20	18½	18½	—2½
Comcat	39	36⅛	37½	—3
Commerce House .40	44	43	44	+1½
CommercialAccepInce	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Commercial Internat	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ½
Commercial Shear 1b	39	39	39	
CommonwlthGas .19	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
CommonwlthNG 1.40b	27¾	27¼	27½	— ⅜
Commonwlth Tel 1	23⅝	23½	23½	
CommunHealth Facil	14½	12½	12½	—2
Commun Psychiatric	14½	13⅞	14⅛	— ½
Commuter Airlines	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Components Cp Amer	5	4⅞	5	— ¼
Computer Commun	47½	43	43	—4½
Computer Consoles	19¼	16½	19	+4⅜
Computer Industries	21½	21	21	
Computer Methods	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ¼
Computer Technology	34½	32	34½	+2
Computer Usage	17½	12	17½	+5½
Conn Nat Gas 2.20	35	34	35	+1
Consol Papers .80	27½	27	27	
Cons Rock Prod 1.20	30	30	30	
Contl Capital	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Contl Care Cent	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
Contl Investment	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ½
Contl Strategics	5¼	5	5¼	— ½
Contrafund Inc	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Contran Corp	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
ConvalescentNur Ctrs	13¼	12½	13	—1
Convenient Ind Amer	11½	11¼	11½	+1
Conwed Corp .40	15¼	14⅝	15	
Cook Chemical .35	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
Cooper Lab	20	19½	19½	— ¾
Corenco Corp .80a	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Cornelius Co	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Corporate Enterpr †	10	8	8	—2
Corporation S	37	35	35	—1½
Cox Cables	18	16½	18	+3¼
Craddock Ter Sh .60	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Crawford & Co .30g	26	26	26	+ ½
Creative Merchndsng	13¼	11¾	11¾	—1½
Credithrift Finan 1	19	18¼	18¼	— ½
Crescent Tech	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
Cross Co .50a	41	40	41	+1
Crown Crafts	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+1
Crutcher Resources	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅜
Curtis Noll .40	23⅝	23	23	— ⅝
Cybermark Sys	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
Cyber-Tronics Inc	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ½
Cypress Comm	13½	12	13½	+3¼
DEI Industries	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅜
Dallas Airmotive .60	26½	26½	26½	
Dalto Electronics	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Daily Machine	15¼	15	15	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Dasa Corp	46	45	45	—1¼
Data Automation	21¾	21	21	+ ¾
Data Design Lab	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
Data Documents	35	34	34½	— ½
Data Technology	15¼	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
Datronic Rental	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Davis Food Svc	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
Dayton Mall Iron 1a	25	24½	24½	+ ¼
Decorator Indust .16	12½	12	12½	+ ½
Defiance Indust .91g	10½	10	10	+ ½
Delhi Aust Pet	9½	8⅝	9	+1¼
Delux Check Print 1	55	55	55	
Denver Real Est .60	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Designatronics †	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
Detrex Chem Ind .60	10	8⅞	8⅞	—1¼
Detroit Can Tun 1.30	16¾	16½	16¾	
Detroit In Bdg 1.40a	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ¼
Development of Am	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
Devon Apparel	18½	17⅝	17½	— ¼
Dewey Electronics	9	8¼	8½	— ⅜
Diamond Cry Slt .60	19⅝	17¾	19⅛	— ⅛
Diam Sham pf E 1.15	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
Diapulse Cp	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
Dickey WS Mfg .72	17½	17½	17½	
Dickson Electronics	9⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
Diebold Comp Lsg	9	8¼	8¼	— ¾
Diebold Tech Vent	16½	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
Digital Applicat	5	4⅞	4½	—1
Digitronics Cp	18½	18	18	— ½
Disc Inc	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
Diversa Inc pf .62g	10	9½	10	+ ½
Dixon Crucible .48g	19½	19½	19½	
Docutel Corp	27	25	25	—2
Dolly Madison .48	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
Donaldson Inc .60	23½	23	23	— ½
Dow Jones 1.60	137	133½	133½	—4½
Downtowner Corp .14	18⅜	18½	18½	— ¼
Doyle Dane Bern .88	25½	24	25⅛	+2½
Drew Nat Cp .03d	9½	7¼	9½	+2¼
Drummer Boy	5½	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Ducommon †	18½	17½	17½	—1
Duncan Elec 1.20a	23⅝	23	23	— ⅝
Dunkin Donuts	26	25⅞	26	+1½
Duplex Products	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Duriron Co .72	17¼	16	16	+ ¼
EDP Resources	15½	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
ESD Co .48g	9	9	9	
EZ Painter .40g	31	30½	30½	— ½
Early Calif Ind	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅞
Eastern Shoppng Ctr	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Eberline Instrument	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Eckerd Drugs .40	33¼	32	32	— ⅜
Eckrich Peter .40	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ½
Economics Lab .40	52½	52	52½	+ ½
Edgcomb Steel .60b	30⅝	30	30½	— ½
Edgington Oil	12	11	11	—1
Educasting Systems	9¼	8	8	—1½
El Paso Elec .72	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Eldorado General	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
Electro Craft	6¼	5½	6¼	+ ⅜
Electro Nite	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Electro Nucleonics	15	14⅝	14⅝	+1
Electrocopy Corp	8⅝	7⅜	8⅝	+1
Electromagnetic Ind	5½	5	5½	+ ½
Electron Cont Sys †	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Electron Data Sys	134	133	134	
Electron Module	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ½
Electron Capital .05e	40½	39	39½	
Electronized Chem	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
Elizabethtn Wat 1.80	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
Empire Gas	25	21¾	21¾	—3¼
Empire St Oil .50	27⅝	27	27¼	+1
Energy Conver Dev	55	53	53	—1
Energy Resources	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
Ennis Brandon	11	10½	10½	— ½
Entwistle Co †	22	20	22	+2
Eon Corp	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
Epsco Incorp	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
Equity Nat Indust	10¾	10½	10½	
Equity Oil Co .40	17¼	15½	15½	
Erie Techno Pr .40	12	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
Essex Systems Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Esterline Corp .07g	45	44	44	— ½
Evans Inc .72	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Everest JenningsIntl	18½	15½	18½	+2¼
Executive House	7½	6⅞	7½	+ ⅛
F&B Ceco Industries	5⅛	5	5	— ⅞
FabriCentersAm .03g	36⅞	35	36¼	+3½
Fabri Tek Inc	8	7½	8	
Fairfield Technol †	7	5½	7	+1
Farrington Mfg	17¾	16	16½	—1⅞
Fashion Tress	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Federal Co 1.20	50	47	50	+4
Federal NatMtge3.84	207	202	204	+1
Fine Organics .07g	5	5	5	
First Boston Cp .50g	51	50	50	—1
Fst ConnSmBus .60a	18½	18	18	— ¼
Fst Gen Rest 1.15g	24⅛	24½	24½	— ½
First LincolnFinan †	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
First Mississippi Cp	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
First Mtg Invstrs 1.20	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Frst Republic	4¼	4	4	— ¼
First Surety Cp	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅜
Fst Union Realty .84	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
Fst Westn Financial	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Flickinger S.M. .40	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Flight Safety	27¾	27¼	27¾	— ½
Florida PubUtil 1.08	20¼	19½	20	+ ½
Florida Tel Corp .44	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Floyd Enterprise .30g	16	12½	15	+2½
Food Fair Prop	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Forest Oil	18	17	17¼	+ ¾
Fort Worth Stl .80	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Foster Grant †	35⅛	34	35¼	+1¾
Fotochrome	3½	3½	3½	
Fotomat	27	26	26	+ ⅛
Fox StanleyPhoto .50	24½	23½	23½	—1
Franklin Cp .20g	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
Franklin Elec †	22	22	22	+ ¼
FriendlyIceCrm .05	31	30½	31	+ ⅜
Frischs Restaurnt .60	21½	21	21	+1½
Fritzl of Calif .56	21	19½	20	— ½
FrysFoodSt .40g	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Fuller HB .30	34½	32⅛	32⅛	—1¼
Fullview Indust	7	7	7	+ ¼
Fund of Letters	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	—1
GFI Computer	3	3	3	
GRT Corp	27½	25¾	25¾	—1½
GalbreathFstMtg .90g	26	25	25	— ⅜
Garfinckel .84	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Gas Service 1	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ½
Gateway Transp .60	14¼	14	14	
Gay Gibson .50	8¼	7¼	7¼	—1¼
Geico Leasing	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
Gelman Instrument	20½	19¼	20½	+1
Gen Aircraft	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
GenAutomotParts .60	17⅝	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Gen Binding	34	33¼	33¼	+ ½
Gen Cp Ohio	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Devices	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Gen Electrodynamics	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Gen Health Services	29½	28½	28½	+ ¼
Gen Kinetics	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
Gen Medical	42⅛	41	42	+2
GenMortgageInv .55g	15	13½	13½	—1½
Gen RealEstShrs .72	8½	8	8	— ¼
Gen ShaleProds .60a	24	23½	23½	— ½
Gen Tel SW pf 1.02	13½	13	13	— ¼
Gen Unit Group	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
Geotel	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Geothermal Resrces	5⅝	5	5	— ½
Giffen Ind	16¼	14½	14½	—2½
Gifford Hill .10g	23¾	21	22¼	+ ½
Gino's	46½	44	45½	+1¼
Glatfelter PH 1.40	35	35½	35½	—3
Gleason Works .76g	46½	46	46½	
Globe Rub Prod	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Golden Cycle	22	16	22	+7
Golden Flake .32e	12½	12½	12½	
Golden Wst Fin	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
Good LS	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
Gould Enterprises †	12¾	11¾	11¾	— ½
Govt EmplysCp .20b	14¼	11¼	14¼	+2¾
GovtEmplysFin .20b	32½	31	32½	+2½
Graham Mfg	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Graphic Controls .28	21	20	21	+1
Graphic Sciences	44¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¾
Grass Valley Grp	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Gt Am Reserve .40	28½	23½	27	+3½
Gt Southwest .10g	25¼	25¼	25½	— ¾
Green Mt Power 1.08	17	17	17	
Greenfield RlEst 1.40	18½	17¾	17¾	— ¾
Grey Advertising .50	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅞
Grinnell Cp 2a	174½	169	174½	+3½
Grove Press	19⅝	16⅞	19⅝	+4⅝
Growth Intl	20	18½	20	+2½
Grumman Allied Ind	12	12	12	
Guardian Chem .02g	6¾	5⅝	6⅝	+1½
Gulf Interstate .30	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Gwaltney .50	37	35	35	—1½
Gyrodyne Co Am .50g	13	11¾	12¼	+1¼
Hamco Mach&Eltrnc	16½	14⅝	16½	+2¼
Hamilton Cosco .60	20	18½	19	+1¼
Hanover Shoe 1	23½	23½	23½	
HardeesFoodSys .16	15¼	14¼	14⅛	— ½
Harper HM .40	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
Harp&Row Pub .40	16¼	16	16¼	
Harrell Intl	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Hasbro	12½	11½	12¼	— ¼
Hathaway Instrum	14½	13	14½	+2½
Haven Ind †	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Hawaiian Airlines	8	7½	7½	— ½
Hawthorn Finan †	12½	11¾	12	— ½
Health Mor .60	14¾	14½	14½	— ½
Health Tecna	12	11½	11⅝	+ ¾
HenredonFurnitre .60	34	34	34	+2
Herff Jones †	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
Hess s .60g	15½	14⅛	14½	—1¼
Hesston Corp .30g	15⅛	15	15	
Hexcel Corp .40	17¼	17	17	— ½
Hi-Shear Corp .20	26	24¼	26	+2
Hickok El Inst .20	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Hidoc Internatl	11¼	10¼	10¼	—1¼
Hillhaven .16	17	15½	15⅝	—1
HolmesElecProt .75g	67	66	67	+1
Home Oil&Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Hoover Co 1.20a	33	30⅞	33	+2⅝
Horizon Corp	58½	57¼	57¾	—1
Hospital Corp Am	34¾	33½	34¾	— ¾
Host Enterprises	13¼	12⅝	12½	—1
Houston Fearless	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Howell Instrum †	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Hubinger 1	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Huck Manufact	9	9	9	+ ½
Hudson PulpPap 1.26	32½	32½	32½	
Hugoton GasTr 1.79g	14½	14½	14½	— ½
Hurst Performance †	30½	28	30½	+2¼
Hyatt Corp	37½	35¾	37¼	+1⅞
Hydraulic Co	22	21¾	21¾	
Hyster 1.20	47½	46½	47¼	+ ¼
ISI Corp	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅝
Indiana Gas 1.40	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	—1
Indianapolis Water 1	20½	19¼	20¼	+1¼
Industrial Acoustics	11	10¼	10¼	— ½
Industrial Nucleonics	32½	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
Industro Transistor	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Informatics Inc	15¾	15	15¾	
Information Displays	18¼	16¼	18¼	+2
Infolcc Inc	4⅞	3½	4⅞	+1
Infrared Indus	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
Inland Container 1.60	34½	34½	34½	
Integrated Container	24	20¾	20¾	—3¼
Intercontl Systems	15	14	15	+2
Intermark Invest	12¼	10	12¼	+3¼
Intermountn Gas .25g	9¼	9	9¼	
Intl Aluminum .10g	38½	37⅜	38	— ½
Intl Bank Wash .10	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
Intl Bank Wash A	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Intl Basic Economy	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
Intl Book †	7½	5	7¼	+2½
Intl Computer Corp	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Intl Energy	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
Intl Leisure Corp	38	35	38	+3
Intl Leisure Hosts	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Intl Milling 1.20	27¾	27½	27½	
Intl Nuclear Corp	13½	12¾	13½	+ ¾
Intl Speedways	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Intl Systems Control	22½	22	22½	+2
Intl SystCont pf 1.50	16	15½	15½	— ½
Intl Tape Cartridge	11½	9¾	11½	+2
Intext .60	17	16½	16½	— ½
Invest Cp Fla	15⅝	14	15⅝	+1¼
Invest Growth	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Ionics Inc	25	24	24	—2½
Iowa Sou Util 1.48	31½	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
Irwin RD .32	26	25½	26	
Jacobs FL .05g	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ⅞
Jacquin Chas †	11	10½	11	+ ½
Jaffee Fund	7	7	7	
Jamaica Wat&Util †	10¼	9½	10¼	+1
James Fred .10g	30⅝	29	29	—1⅝
Jamesbury Cp .20	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ¼
Jantzen .60b	17	16½	16½	+ ¼
Jet Avion	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Jiffy Foods	7½	6	6½	+1⅝
Johnson EF 1	21½	20¾	21½	+ ½
Joslyn Mfg&Sup 1.12	18½	15⅝	18½	+2¾
KDI Corp †	27½	26⅝	26⅝	—1
KMS Indus	17⅛	17	17	—1
Kaiser Steel 1.50	68½	66⅝	66⅝	—2¼
Kaiser Steel pf 1.46	20	20	20	
Kalvar Cp	145	131	145	+15
Kaman Corp A †	14¼	13½	13¾	+ ½
KansNebNatGs 1.52b	25⅝	25	25½	+ ½

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Kate Greenway .20g	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+ ⅝
Kay Windsor .60	19	17½	17¼	— ¼
Kayot Inc	19½	18½	18½	—1½
Kaysam Corp .20g	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Kearney&Trecker .70	15½	14⅞	14⅞	—1¼
Kearney Natl .40	11⅞	11¼	11½	— ½
Keene Corp	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Kellett Corp	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Kellwood .72	33	32	32	—1
Kelly Svcs .50	36	35	36	+1
Keuffel&Esser .24	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
Kewaunee Scien .80	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
Keyes Fibre .90	18½	17½	17½	— ½
KeystoneCustFds 1.20	26	25	25½	— ½
Keystone Port Cem	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
King Internat Corp	14⅛	12¼	14¼	+3
King Kullen .50	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
King Resources	29½	27⅝	28	—2
Kings Electronics	8½	7⅜	8	— ½
Kirk Corp	17	16½	17	+ ¼
Knape&Vogt Mf 1.12	26	25	26	+ ½
Koss Electronics	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	— ⅛
Kreisler Mfg .37g	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Krueger Wa .40	26½	25	25	—2
Kroy Ind	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Kuhlman Corp .40a	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Kusan Inc .30	23½	18¾	23½	+4⅝
LMC Data	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Laclede Steel	64	59	63	+5
Ladd Petroleum	10	8¼	8¼	—1½
LancasterColony .20g	18½	17½	17¾	— ¼
Lance Inc .72	28¼	26¾	27	—1¼
Landa Indust †	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Lane Co .50a	37½	35½	35½	—1½
Lane Wood	18¾	17	17	—1¾
Larson Ind	6	5½	5½	— ½
Lawter Chem .56	44	43½	44	+ ½
Lear Jet	26½	25½	26	
Lee Enterprises .10g	23	22	22½	+1
Lehigh Coal&Nav	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+1
Leisure Group	34⅝	31½	31½	—2
Levin Townsend	7½	6	6	—1½
Lewis Bus Form .20	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Lightolier Inc .30	22½	21¼	22¼	+2
Lilly Eli&Co 1.20	91½	90½	91½	
Lin Broadcast †	14	12⅞	14	+2¾
Lincoln Tel&Tel 1	25	24½	24½	— ½
Lindberg Cp .60	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
Liquidonics Ind	15¾	14⅞	15½	+ ⅜
Loblaw .40	6½	6⅜	6½	
Lott Candy	8	7½	8	+ ½
Log Etronics	24	19½	24	+4
Logic Corporation	11½	11	11¼	— ½
Lomas&Nettleton †	12⅛	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
Long's Drug Str .52	62½	61	61½	— ½
Longchamp's Inc	13	12¼	12¼	— ¾
Lowes Co .40	69	66	67	+2
Lynch Comm Sys .40	35	34	34	—1½
Lyntex	27¼	26¼	27	+1½
MPB Corp .20a	12⅞	11⅞	12⅝	+ ½
MTS Systems .20	29	25½	29	+3
Macdermid Inc	33	32½	32¾	+ ¼
Madison Gas&El .84	13¾	13½	13½	
Magic Chef .60	21	19	19	—2
Magnasync Craig	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
Magnetics .16	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
Maine Sugar Indust	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
Major Realty	10⅛	9¾	9¾	—1
Mallinckrodt Ch .60	64	61½	64	+4
Malone&Hyde .40b	20	19¾	20	+ ½
Management Assist	4⅜	3¾	4	+ ⅜
Manning Martha	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
Manor Care Inc	14½	14	14	+ ½
Marathon Securities	18½	18½	18½	
Marine Pet Trust .29g	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Marion Corp	5⅝	5½	5½	
Maritime Fruit Car	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
MarthaWhite Fds .30	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Martin Brower .20g	32	32	32	
Mary Kay	60	58	58	—4
Mayer Oscar 1a	39¼	35¾	35¾	+1¼
McCormick&Co .60	46½	45	46½	+1½
McQuay Inc .50	26½	25	26½	+2
Medallist Indust .27g	19	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Media General .52	37½	36¼	37	+1
Metric Home Enter 1	18¾	17	17	—1¼
Medical Investment	11	10½	11	+ ½
Medicenters of Amer	45¾	45	45¼	+ ½
Medtronic	34¼	33	33¾	— ½
Meister Brau	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Melpar Inc	8	7½	7½	— ½
Mercantile Indust	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Merchants Inc 1.20	25	24⅝	25	
Metex Corporation	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Methode Electrn .10g	13⅝	12	12¾	+2¼
Mich General	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅝
Micro Tenna	12½	12	12	— ½
Midas Internatl .36	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ½
Midland Capital .20	13½	12¾	12¾	— ½
Midtex	7⅛	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Midwest RubRclg .72	11½	11½	11½	
Midwst Companies s	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅝
Midwest GasTrans 1	21½	21	21	
Miller Brothers Hat	4½	4½	4½	— ½
Millipore Corp .16	46	44½	45	
Minneapolis Gas 2.55	31¾	31½	31¼	— ⅜
Minnie Man Amer	3	2⅞	3	— ⅞
Miss Riv Transm 1	14⅝	13½	13½	—1
Miss Valley Gas 1	17½	17	17½	
Miss Valley Stl 1.10	16	15⅝	15¾	+ ½
Missouri Resrch	5¾	5⅝	5¼	+ ⅛
Missouri Util 1.20	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
Mitron Resrch&Dev	5	4¼	4½	— ⅜
Mobile Gas Svc .84b	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
Modern Diversified	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Mogul Corp .20	21½	20	21½	+1¼
Mohawk Rubber 1.20	23	20⅞	20¾	—2¼
Monmth J Club .45a	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
MontereyNursngInn †	24	21½	21½	
Moore Prod .28	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+1
Moore Sam .24	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ¼
Morrison Inc .40b	33	33	33	
Morrison Knudsen 1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Mortgage Assoc	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
Motch MerryMch .50	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Motor ClubAmer .22	15	11⅞	14½	+1½
Moulded Products	11¾	10⅞	11	— ⅜
Mueller Paul .22g	12½	11½	11⅝	—1
MurphyPacMarin .50	11	9⅞	10⅛	— ½
Mutual Real Est .25g	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
NarragansettCap .30g	27¼	27	27	+ ¼
Nathans Famous	8¼	7½	8	+ ½
Natl Brands	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Nat Car Rental .15g	11¼	11	11¼	+ ½

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Nat Computer Corp	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ¼
Natl Connecter	17	16½	16⅞	— ½
Nat Diversified Ind	4½	3½	4	+ ½
Natl Environment	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
Natl Equit	50	49	50	+1
Natl FoodProd 1.52a	31	30½	31	+ ½
Natl Gas&Oil	13¼	13	13	— ¼
Nat Hosp Corp	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Natl Liberty	40	36½	36½	— ½
Natl Medical Ent	39¼	36½	39	— ¼
Natl Patents	101	96	101	+6
Natl Petroleum	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Natl Sec Resrch .85d	12½	12¼	12½	
Natl Semiconductor	58	56	56	—2½
Natl Show Svc s	6½	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
Natl Silver Ind	11¼	10½	10½	— ½
Natl Ut&Ind .90	17½	17	17	— ½
Nationwide Indust	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
Natol Petroleum	8½	7⅝	8½	+1½
Nebraska Cons .50	20⅝	18¼	20¼	+1⅝
NekoosaEdwdsPap 1	28	27¼	27¾	+1½
Neonex Intl .05	8½	8	8⅛	+ ½
Neuhoff BrosPackers	15¼	14½	14½	+ ⅛
NewEng Gas&El 1.16	19	18½	18½	— ½
New JerseyNtlGas 1	24	22¾	23	—1
Newhall Land&F .22g	46½	44⅛	44⅛	—1½
Nicholson File 1.60	30½	30	30	— ½
Nielson A .44	35	34⅝	35	+ ¼
Nielson B .44	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ¼
Noland Company .80	26	26	26	
Nortek Inc	24⅝	23½	23½	+ ¼
Nor Amer Resources	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
NorCaroNat Gas .05g	9½	9½	9½	
Nor Central Airl	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
Nor European Oil s	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
North Penn Gas .60	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
Nrthwstn Nat Gas .56	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Nthwstn PubSvc 1.40	21½	20¼	20½	— ½
Nthwst St PtCmt 1b	22	22	22	
Noxell Corp .56	43⅛	42½	43	+ ½
Nuclear Resch Assoc	24	20	23	+3
Oak Cliff Sav .50b	22⅝	21¼	21¼	—1½
Oakridge Holdings	10	9	9½	— ½
Ocean Drill&Expl .20	30⅛	30¼	30½	— ⅛
Odell Inc	17½	16½	17	— ½
Ogilvy&Mather .60	25½	25	25	— ¼
Ohio Art Co	12½	12	12	— ½
Ohio FerroAlloys .60d	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
Ohio Water Svc 1.60	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Oil Shale Corp	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ¼
Olga Co .20g	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
Olsten Corp	21½	20¼	21¼	+1
Open Road Indust	25¼	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Optical Coating Lab	35	32	32	—3
Optical Scanning	58	54	56	+3
Optics Technology	13	12½	12½	
Orbanco Inc	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
OregonFreezeDry Fd	19	18⅝	19	
Oregon Metallur	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
Oregon PortCmt .80a	14¼	13½	13½	— ¾
Ormco Corp	21½	19½	21½	+ ½
Ormont Drug&Ch	13⅝	10	10	—3
Otter TailPower 1.28	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
Overseas Nat Air	10⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ½
Oxy-Catalyst	11½	10	10	—1½
Ozite Corp .60	37½	37½	37½	— ½
P&C Food Mkt .36b	9½	9	9½	+ ½
PEC IsraelEcon .65g	11½	11½	11½	
Pabst Brewing .30g	45	43	45	+3¼
Pac&South Br	22½	19	22½	+3½
Pac Automation	6¼	5⅝	6	+ ¼
Pac Far EastL 2.40	36	36	36	
Pac Gam Robin .80b	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
Pac Plantronics	35	34	35	+1
Pac Vegetable Oil 1	15¾	14⅞	15	— ½
Package Mac 1	22½	22	22	— ½
Pak-Well .50	18¼	16½	17¼	+1
Pakco Companies	7⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—1⅝
Pako Cp .50b	31½	30	30	—1½
Panacolor Inc	7	6¼	6¼	— ¾
Panoll Oil †	4⅝	4	4	— ¼
Panoll Special	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	
Parkview Gem .60	20	19⅝	20	— ¼
Parkway Dist	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
Parkwood Homes	23½	21¾	23¼	+1½
Parsons Ralph .20	14¾	14¼	14⅛	—1
Pauley Petroleum	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
Pavelle Corp	14½	14	14½	
Pay Less Drug .40g	26½	24½	24½	—2½
Pay'n Save Cp .25	26½	26	26	— ⅛
Peerless Tube .20a	23	22½	23	+ ½
Penn Dixie Leas	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Penn Engineer	5⅝	4¾	4⅞	— ⅞
Penn Gas&Wat 1.30	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+ ⅝
Penn Pacific	5½	5	5½	+ ⅜
Penn RI EinvTr .80	11½	10½	10⅞	— ⅜
Pepsi ColaBWash .40	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Perini Cp	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
Peterson How&H .80	49	47	48	—1
Petrie Stores .75	50	49	50	+2
Petro Dynamics	8⅞	7⅞	8	—1⅛
Petrolite Cp 1.60a	43	42	42¼	— ¾
PettiboneMulliken .60	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Phila&Read pf A 6	63	62	63	
Phila Sub Corp 1.20	22½	20¾	22½	+1¼
Photon Inc	24½	23½	24	—1
Pictorial Productions	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
Piedmont Aviation †	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
PiedmontNtlGas 1.10	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Pier 1 Imports	31¾	29¾	31¼	+2¼
Pinkerton's Inc .45	76	74	75½	+1½
Pioneer Western	13½	13	13	
Pizza Hut	14	12¾	14	— ¼
Plasticrete †	12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
Polly Bergen Co	5	4½	5	+ ½
Porter HK Inc 1.60	27½	27	27½	— ½
Possis Mach	39⅝	35½	37	+3½
Pott Indust †	18½	16⅝	16⅝	—1¾
Precision Instrument	23⅝	20⅝	22	—1
Professional Golf	16⅞	16¼	16½	—1¼
Programd Prop Sys †	26	25½	25⅜	+1
Programming&Syst	6	5	6	+1
Progrmmng Sciences	31½	27	30	+2½
Progrms & Analysis	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Pub Leasing	6¾	6	6	— ¾
PubSvc NHamp 1.56	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	— ¼
Pub Svc N Mex .90	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
PubSvc Nor Car .70	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Publishers Co †	17½	17	17	+ ½
Purepac Laborator	9	7⅛	8½	+1
Puritan Bennett	31	30	30	—1
Purity Stores	17	17	17	+ ½
Putnam Duofd Cap	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Putnam DuofdInc 1a	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Putnam's Sons .28	15½	13⅝	14⅝	+1
RTE Corp .24	23	21¾	22½	+1
Radiation Dynamics	17¼	17	17	—1
Radiation Systems	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Regan Precision	17½	17	17	— ¾
Rail Trailer	13	13	13	— ¼
Railweight Inc	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
Ranchers Exp&Dev	33¼	32½	32½	+ ¼
Ransburg ElCoat .50	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	+1
Raven Industries	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Raychem Corp	246	242	242	+4
RayGo Inc	33	32	32½	
Raymond Corp .20b	24	23	23	—1½
Recognition Equip	72½	67	69	—4
Red Owl Stores 1	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ¼
Redcor	43½	42	43½	—1½
Reece Corp .60	35⅝	32⅝	35¼	+2¾
RepublicMtgeInv .55g	20¼	19½	19½	— ¾
Research Inc .20g	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—1
Responsive Envnmts	5½	4¼	5	— ½
Retail Credit 2	40½	40	40½	+1½
Reuter .03e	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
Revell Inc	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
Revere RacAssn .60g	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
Reynolds&Reyn .60	47½	44½	44½	—3½
Rice Food Mkts	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
Rich's 1.45	46	45½	45½	+1
Riley Stoker Cp	27	26½	26½	— ½
Ripley Co .16	14½	14	14	
Rival Mfg .80a	22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
Roadway Exprss .40	27¾	27½	27½	—1¼
Robbins&Myers 1.20	25	25	25	
Roberts Co .10d	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Roberts John .40g	14	14	14	
Robo Wash	7	6½	6½	— ½
Rocket Research	28	26	26⅛	—1⅝
RockyMtNatGas .21g	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Roselon Ind .44g	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
Rotron Mfg s	31	30½	31	+ ½
Rouse Co	29½	29½	29½	
Rowan Industries	6½	6	6	— ⅜
Rowe Furniture 1a	40	39	39	—1
Royal Castle Sys	5½	4	5½	
Royal Inns Amer	38	37	37	—3
Russell Stover .80	34¾	34½	34½	— ¼
Ryan Homes	35⅛	32⅝	33⅛	— ¼
SMC Invest .48a	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
SW Industries .20e	7⅝	7	7	— ⅜
Sadlier Inc .30g	8	8	8	
Safe Flight Instrm	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+1
Safran Printing .50	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
Saga Adminst	48½	46	46	—2
Sanitas Svc .04g	20	19¼	19⅝	+1½
Santa Anita Cons †	41	40	40	—1
Saunders Leasing .10	13½	13	13½	+ ¼
Sav-on-Drugs .10g	17¼	14	14	—3½
Scantlin Electronics	6½	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
Schlefdahl	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Scholz Homes	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
Schott Industries	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
Scientific Computers	4	3⅞	4	
Scientific Control	23½	19	23	+6
Scientific Indust	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Scope	41	36	36	—3
Scott&Sons .50	82½	81½	81½	+1
Scottys HomBldr .10g	15½	15½	15½	
ScrippsHowBdcst 1.40	24½	24	24¼	+ ¼
Scripto Inc	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Sea World	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ½
Sealed Power 1b	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
Searle GD pf .80	17¾	17	17¼	+ ⅜
Seaway Food .20b	11½	11	11	— ⅜
Seismic Computing	33	31½	31½	+ ½
Semtech	10¼	9¼	9¼	—1
Seneca Foods	6¼	6	6	
Seneca Oil †	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Sequoyah Industries	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
Seven Up StL 1.20	77¼	73¾	77¼	+3½
Shakespeare Co .40	15	14½	15	
Shareholders Cap	14	12⅝	12⅝	—1⅝
ShatterproofGlass .50	13⅛	12¼	12¼	—1
Shepard Niles 1.20a	44	40	43	+3
Sherwood Leasing	12⅝	11½	11½	— ¾
Shop Rite Foods 1	15½	15½	15½	
Sicks Rain Brew .28	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
Signet Corp .60	8½	8½	8½	
Siliconix Corp	22	21½	21½	+3⅛
Silver King	12½	11½	12	
Simon&Shuster	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Skaggs Pay Less .30	27⅝	27	27	+ ⅜
Small Bus Inv .08g	12	12	12	
Smith Transfer .80	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
Snap on Tools .84	36	34½	36	+2
Sonoco Prods .60a	36½	36	36	— ½
Sossin System	11½	10	11	+2
Soundscriber Corp	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Southeast Capitl .60a	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
Southern Airways .16	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ⅝
Southern Bakeries	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Southn Calif Wat .94	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
SouthnConn Gas 2.24	31	30½	31	
Southn Industries 1	16	15¼	15½	— ½
SouthnNEng Tel 2.60	41½	40⅝	41½	+1
SouthnUnionGas 1.22	25	24¾	24¾	+1⅛
Southland Corp .24b	37⅝	37	37¼	— ½
Southwest Factories	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅜
Southwest Gas Cp 1	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
Sthwst GasProd .30g	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
Southwestn El Svc 1	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
Southwstn Research	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
Sovereign Inc	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Space Craft	10½	10¼	10½	
Spacerays	11¼	9⅞	9⅞	
Specialty Restaurnts	18¼	16	16	—1½
Spencer Packing .25	21½	20	20	+2¼
Sperti Drug	9¼	8½	9¼	— ½
Spiral Metal	13⅛	11⅞	12	—1
Springfld GasLt 1.24	18½	18	18½	+ ½
Staco Inc	5¼	3¼	5¼	+2
Std Pacific	12⅝	9⅞	9⅞	—2½
Std Register 1	27	25½	26	
Std Screw 1.20	31¾	31	31	+1
Stanley HomePds .90	22	21½	21½	
Stelber Ind	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
Sterling Stores .25g	14	13	14	+1
Strwbrdge&Clth 1.20b	49	49	49	
Subscription Telev	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ¼
Sugardale Fds .16	11¾	11	11	
SuperiorElectric .24b	28	25¼	25½	
Szabo Food Svc	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¾
TIME DC .60	19½	18	18	—1½
Tally Corporation	24	22	22	—2½
Tampax Inc 3	220	219	220	+2
Tanger Industries	11½	10½	10½	— ½
Tassette Inc	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
Taylor Internatl	5½	5½	5½	
Taylor Wine 1.20	80½	79½	80½	+1½
Technical Publishing	10	8½	10	+1⅝
Technology Inc	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
Tecumseh Prod 2.40a	133	129	133	+2
Telecom .28	13¼	13	13	+ ¼
Telephone Util †	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
Tele-Tape Prod	6¼	5⅞	6¼	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Tennant Co .09g	20⅝	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
Tenn Nat Gas .72	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
Texas Amer Oil	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
Texas Am Sulphur	5	4½	4½	— ½
Texas Intl Airlines	11¾	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
Texscan Corp	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Thalhimer Bros .50	14	13⅜	14	+1
Therm Air Mfg	8	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
Thermotech Ind	6½	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅜
Thompson JW .40g	34	33	33	— ½
Tidewat Mar Svc .40	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ½
Tiffany&Co .50b	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Tiffany Ind	11¼	11	11	
Titan Group	13½	12½	13½	— ¼
Topsys Intl .07d	8⅞	7½	7½	— ½
Torginol Indust	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Towle Manufact .56	17	16½	16½	— ¾
Tracor	34	32	32	— ½
Traid Corp	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
Trans Coast Invest	6½	6¼	6½	
Transcont Gas PL 1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
Transcont Oil	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
Travelodge Corp .25	38⅝	37	37	—1½
Tremco Mfg 1	22¼	21½	22¼	+1
Trend Industries	28⅝	28	28⅝	+1⅝
Triangle Corp	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
Trico Products 1a	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
Tridair Industries	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
Trinity Industries .80	17¼	16	16	—2
Triton Oil&Gas	9	8½	8½	— ¼
Tropicana Prod	34⅝	33¼	34⅝	+2
Twin-Dis Clutch 1b	29⅝	28½	29⅝	+1¼
Tyson's Food	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
URS Systems	26	25	25	—1½
Uni Capital .20b	39½	39	39	—1⅝
Unimed Inc	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ½
Unitec Indust †	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ½
Unit Convales Hosp	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Unit Dollar Strs .50	29	28	29	+ ½
Unit Illuminatng 1.92	31⅜	31	31¼	+ ⅜
Unit International	18	16½	16½	—1½
Unit McGill .05e	9	8½	8½	— ⅝
Unit Refining .07g	17½	16	16¼	— ⅛
US Banknote .30	20	19	20	— ¼
US Crown	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
US Envelope .60	23	20½	23	+1½
US Envelope pf .70	10½	10	10	— ½
US Financial .05g	42½	41½	42	—1
US Sugar 2	50	50	50	
US Truck Lines 1.40	42¼	35¾	42¼	+6½
Unitek Corporation	31	30	30	—1
Universal Foods 1	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ½
Universal Invest Tr	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Univ Pub&Distrib	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Universal Tel	15	14½	14½	+1½
Univis Inc .27g	14½	11¼	14½	+3¼
Upper PeninsPw 1.60	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+1
Utah Shale Land	8	7⅝	7½	— ½
Utilities&Indust .10d	27½	26	26	—2
Vacu Blast	8	7½	7½	— ½
Vahlsing	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅜
Valley Gas .76	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Valmont Industries	12	11	12	
Value Lines Devel	12⅝	12	12	— ½
Van Dus Air .40	11½	11¼	11¼	
Vance Sanders 1.20a	24¼	22½	22½	—2½
Velcro Indust .12	45	42½	42½	—2
Ventron Corp .40	43	42½	42½	
Vermont Amer .60	17¼	17	17	— ¼
Viatron Computer	47½	40	40	—7¾
Victory Markets .40	9¼	9	9	
Va Chemical .52	27¼	27	27	—1
Vitramon Inc	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
Viviane Woodard	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ¼
Volunt NatGas .28b	10	10	10	
WTC Air Freight	16	16	16	+ ¼
Wabash Cons	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
Wadsworth Publishng	22½	21½	22½	+1½
Waldbaum	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
Walker Scott .22g	11	10	10	—1¼
Wallace BusFms .70	37¾	35½	35½	—1¾
Wallace Sam P .44b	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Walter Reade Organ	11	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Warner Elec .34	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ¼
Warshow&Sons .70	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Warwick Elec	15½	15¼	15¼	— ½
Washington NatGas 1	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
WashingtonREIT .60g	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Washington Scientific	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅝
Water Treatment	17½	17	17	
Wayne Mfg .32b	18½	17½	17½	— ½
Web Resources	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Wehr Corp .60	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
Weight Watchers Intl	19½	16¼	16¼	—3¾
Weingarten J .40	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Weisfields Inc .46	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Weldotron	18½	17⅜	18	+ ¼
Wellington Mgt 1.40a	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
Wells GardElectr 1a	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Wells Rich Greene	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Werner Continental	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Werner Cont pf .80	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Westcoast Prod	11	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
Wstn CoNo Am .27g	12⅝	11¾	11¾	—1¼
Westn Gear .30	17¼	15⅞	15⅞	—1⅛
Westn Ky Gas 1.20	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ½
Westn MtgeInv .24g	8¼	8	8	+ ¼
Westn Oil Shale	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Westn Publishing .72	17¼	16	16	—1
Westn Std Uranium	5	4	5	+ ¼
Westgate Calif	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
Wetson's Corp	14⅝	14	14½	+ ⅞
Wetterau Foods .40	27⅜	27½	27½	— ½
White Shield	22½	21	22½	+2½
Wien Cons Airl .05	10⅝	10	10	—1
Wigwam Stores .15g	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Wiley&Sons .30b	33½	32½	33½	+2
Will Ross .36	65½	60⅞	65½	+6
Wilson Freight .40	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Wings&Whls Exp .06	11¼	10⅝	11	
Winnebago Indust	32¼	30	31	—1⅜
Winslow Tele Tronics	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜
Winter Jack	14¼	13½	13½	— ¼
Winter Park Tel .64	38	34	38	+4
Wisconsin PwSLt 1.32	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
Wisc RealEstInv .60g	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
Wolf Corp	10½	10	10½	
Wood JR .24g	15¼	14½	14½	— ¾
Woodward&Lothrop 1	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ¼
Worldwide Energy	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Wrather Corp	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Wynn Oil	22¼	22	22¼	— ¾
Yardney Elec	8¼	7¾	7¾	+1½
Yellow Freight .64	27	26¼	26¼	—1
Younker Bros 1.20	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ¼
Zions Utah Banc .55	13¼	12¼	12¼	— ¾

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Reference: First Jersey National Bank, Jersey City, New Jersey

Domestic Bonds

Week Ended, Nov. 1

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Air Red 3⅞s87	156	75	72	74	—1
AlaPow 3½s72	29	89¾	89⅝	89⅝	
AlleghL cv4s81	14	83	82	82½	
AlliedC 6.60s93	12	90	89	89	—½
AlliedC 5.20s91	10	76	75	76	+1
AlliedCh 3½s78	77	77	76¾	76¾	—⅛
Allied Pd 7s84	44	83	79⅞	83	+3½
AllSt cv4½s81	51	125½	123	125½	+7½
AlldSt cv4½s92	69	88	87	87	—1
AlldSup 5¼s87	77	98	96½	96½	
Alcoa 6s92	57	86	83	83	—2½
Alcoa cv5¼s91	209	108	105	105½	—2
Alcoa 4¼s82	30	76½	75½	76½	+1
Alcoa 3⅞s83	11	69½	69½	69½	
AlumCa 4½s80	10	73½	73	73	+½
AlumCa 3⅞s70	14	97⅜	97½	97⅜	
Amerce cv5s92	104	81	79	79	—2
AAirFlit 4⅞s87	28	100	97	100	+3
AAirl cv5½s91	208	122½	120	121½	—1
AAirl cv4¼s92	202	89½	87	88	—1
Am Airl cv4s90	144	116	112	115	—½
ABrand 4⅝s90	5	71	71	71	
Am Bdcst 5s93	528	101¾	98¼	100½	+½
Am Can 6s97	33	84⅞	83	83	—2
ADist cv4⅜s86	13	78	77⅞	77⅞	+1⅞
A Enka 5¼s94	1	99½	99½	99½	—¾
AmExpt 5¼s93	1001	71	68	70¼	+3¼
AmFP 5s2030	121	61	60	60	—¾
AmFP 4.80s87	45	62⅝	61	62	—½

NOVEMBER 3, 1969

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE

THE ELECTION OF

MR. JOHN A. MENDELSON

AS PRESIDENT OF OUR FIRM

MENDELSON GAYNES INC.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

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(212) 483-8876

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
A Hoist 5¼s93	314	78¾	75	76	—2
A Hoist 4⅝s92	257	88⅞	81½	84	—5
Am Inv 8¾s89	48	100	99¾	100	+¼
AMFdy 4¼s81	74	74	70¼	71	—2
A Smelt 4⅝s88	12	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	
AmSug 5.30s93	35	70⅝	69½	70	+½
AmSug 5.3s93r	12	70	69½	69½	
AmT&T 4⅜s85	449	74¼	73	73½	+¾
AmTT 4⅜s85r	25	73⅝	73⅛	73⅝	
AmT&T 3¼s90	157	67¼	66	66	—1¼
AmT&T 3⅝s73	169	86	84½	85	
AmT&T 3¼s84	65	64⅛	63½	64½	
AmT&T 2⅞s87	71	60	58½	60	+1½
AmT&T 2¾s71	128	94½	93½	94⅝	+⅞
AmT&T 2¾s75	437	77	75⅝	76⅝	—⅝
AmT&T 2¾s80	82	67½	65⅛	65⅛	
AmT&T 2¾s82	49	63½	63	63	—1
AmT&T 2⅝s86	99	59⅝	57⅞	57⅞	—¾
Am Tob 3¼s77	23	77⅛	77	77	
Amfac 5¼s94	24	101	99¾	100½	—3
AMK Cp 6⅜s88	37	79	78¼	79	+⅛
AMK Cp 5¼s94	1003	78	76⅝	77¾	+¾
Ampex 5½s94	596	120	116	116¼	—2¼
Anheusr 6s92	33	85	82⅝	85	+2½
Anheus 5.45s91	10	72	72	73	—5⅛
ApcoOil 5¾s81	7	75	75	75	—2
ApcoOil cv5s88	149	120	108⅞	120	+10
Armour 5s84	86	71	70	71	+1
Armour5s84 reg	10	70½	70½	70½	
Armr cv4½s83	97	99½	94½	99¼	+4½
ArmR cv4½s87	34	86¾	85¼	86⅝	+1½
AshlOil 6.15s92	23	85	80	80	—6
AshlO cv4¼s93	208	85¼	82½	83⅛	—1⅞
AssoInv 7⅝s88	10	94	94	94	
AssoInv 6¼s70	37	99 15-16	99 1-16	99 15-16	+⅞
AssoInv 5¼s77	20	83½	83½	83½	
AssoInv 4⅜s85	9	67	67	67	—3
AssoInv 4½s76	13	78	78	78	
AssoInv 4⅜s84	15	64¼	63½	63½	—½
Atchison 4s95	38	64½	62⅞	64	+½
Atchison 4s95st	15	60⅛	60	60	—2
AtlCstL 4.95s88	7	65	65	65	—1½
AtlCstL 4⅝s88	8	65	65	65	—⅝
AtlCstL 4¼s72	4	88⅞	87⅞	88⅞	+1¼
AtlCstL 4s80	9	68½	68½	68½	+1
AtlRef 3¼s79	25	69½	69½	69½	
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	5	79⅝	79⅛	79⅛	+1⅛
Aurora 4⅜s80	65	83	79	82	+½
AutoC cv4¼s81	57	102⅛	100⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
AutSpkr 4⅜s87	160	57½	54¼	56½	—1
Avco D 9¼s89	338	103	101¼	103	+1
Avco Cp 7½s93	261	85	84	85	
Avco Cp 5½s93	273	80	78	79½	—⅛
B&O cv4½s10f	43	65	63¼	65	+1⅛
BO cv4½s10A	160	52⅛	51¼	51¾	—¼
B&O 4¼s95	22	57½	56⅛	56½	—⅜
B&O 4s80	8	67	65⅛	67	+1⅞
B&O 3⅞s70	22	96	95½	96	
BangP 8¼s94	39	92	91	91	+1¾
BaxLab 4½s88	201	146	141½	142	—4
BaxLab cv4s87	69	177	170½	170½	—7¾
Beat Fd 7⅞s94	5	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Beaunit 4¼s90	131	76	73⅝	73⅝	—⅝
BectonD 4⅛s88	35	122½	120	120	—2
BeechA 4⅝s93	133	72	69½	70½	—½
BelcoP 4⅝s88	119	72	68	69	
Bemis 6⅝s92	5	82	82	82	
Bendix 6⅝s92	6	87½	87½	87½	
Benef F 8⅛s71	206	101½	100⅝	101	+½
BenefF 6⅛s70	62	99¼	99	99¼	+¼
BenefF 5.60s71	74	96	95¼	96	
Benef Fin 5s77	4	81	81	81	+2
Ben Fin 4⅞s81	22	75½	74½	75½	+3½
Berkey 5⅛s86	141	112	109	109	—4
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	35	97	95	95	—⅛
BethStl 5.40s92	22	80	79	79	—½
Beth St 4½s90	50	71½	70	70	—½
Beth Stl 3¼s80	2	70	70	70	+1
Beth Stl 3s79	6	69	68½	68½	—½
Beth Stl 2⅞s70	22	96½	96 7-16	96 7-16	—5-16
Black D cv4s92	65	156	151¾	156	+2
BobbieB 5¼s81	38	81½	81	81	
Borden 5⅜s97	5	80½	80½	80½	
Borden 4⅜s91	8	67	67	67	—3
Boston Me 6s70	80	49½	49	49½	+½
BosMe 4½s70f	68	40	35¼	39½	+4½
Bran 5⅜s86xw	263	60⅞	59¾	60⅝	+¼
BrkUnG 6¼s92	17	84⅞	82	82	—2⅞
Bruns cv4½s81	28	72	70⅝	71½	+¼
Budd cv5⅞s94	49	91	90	91	+3
BudgtF 6s2010	63	65	64	64	
Budgetind 6s88	33	66	65	66	+1
Buf Nia 2¾s75	11	74½	71⅞	71½	—3⅞
Bulova 4½s84	55	260	251	260	+5
Burlind cv5s91	148	101½	101	101	—½
Burrghs 4⅜s94	373	128⅝	123¾	123¾	—2¼
Burrg 3⅜s93cd	1090	126¼	119½	119¾	—5¼
CalElPow 3s76	2	73	73	73	
CanPac 4sperp	18	58	57½	58	+1
CPac fn4sperp	23	58	57	58	
CaroTT 5⅝s88	11	111⅛	110	111⅛	+4⅛
Carrier 5⅛s89	215	120	116	117½	+6
CarthAd 4s81	8	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	—8⅞
Case 5⅛s90	7	67	64⅞	67	+3
CastlCk 5⅝s94	99	100	98½	99½	—½
CaterT 5.30s92	18	79¼	78½	79¼	+¾
CaterTr 5s77	18	80	80	80	
CecoCp 4.75s88	89	80½	79	79⅛	—⅝
Celanes cv4s90	276	85	81¾	83½	
Celanes 3½s76	5	73⅛	72⅝	72⅝	+⅝
CenGa 4s95	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	—¾
CenNYPw 3s74	10	78½	78½	78½	
vjCRRNJ 3¼s	33	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+⅛
Cessna cv3⅞s	13	94	93	93	
Chadbrn 6½s89	357	121	116	116	—3
Champ 4⅝s84	27	129	126	129	+5
ChaseB 4⅞s93	504	109¾	106	109	+2¾
Ches&O 4½s92	33	65	65	65	—3
Ches&O 3⅞s73	9	85	85	85	
C&O 3½s 96D	4	52½	52¼	52¼	+¼
C&O 3½s 96E	10	52	52	52	
ChiB&Q 2⅞s70	50	95½	95½	95½	+⅛
ChiEIII 5s2054f	3	50⅛	50	50	
CMSP 5s2055f	202	50⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+⅛
CMSP 4½s2019	4	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+⅛
CMSP cv4½s44	73	49⅝	48¼	48⅝	—1⅛
CMSP 4s 94	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+¼
Chi RIP 5⅛s83	37	67	66½	66½	—¼
ChiRIP 4½s95f	2	42	42	42	
Chi TH ref94	2	51	51	51	
ChockF 4½s81	22	69⅛	69	69⅛	—⅞
ChrisCraft 6s89	136	90½	88	89¾	+1¾
ChryFin 7⅜s74	132	97¾	97	97½	
CinG&E 4⅛s87	10	70	70	70	
CinG&E 2⅝s75	4	75½	75	75	—2
CIT Fin 4⅛s71	174	92⅝	91¾	92⅛	
CIT Fin 3⅝s70	33	96⅝	96 1-32	96 1-32	—7-32
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	180	91	89	89⅞	—⅝
CitiesSv 6⅛s97	11	83⅝	83½	83½	
Cities Sv 3s77	40	72¾	71½	72¾	+¼
CCCSL 4½s77	11	73	72½	73	+⅜
ClevElII 7⅛s90	107	97¾	96¼	96½	—1
ClevElII 3⅞s93	4	60⅜	60¼	60¼	—¼
ClevElIII 3s70	24	96¾	95¾	96⅝	+1
Cluett cv4¼s84	2	138½	138½	138½	+7¼
CollAlk 4⅝s91	12	132	126	126	+8
CollinsR 4⅞s87	157	86	83½	83½	—1½
ColoF cv4⅞s77	42	91	90	90	
Col Gas 5⅛s85	10	77	75½	75½	+½
Col Gas 5s82	11	80	77	78½	—1½
Col Gas 4⅝s83	16	73⅞	72½	73⅝	+⅞
Col Gas 4⅜s81	11	74½	74⅛	74½	+½
Col Gas 4⅝s83	8	68⅝	67⅛	68⅝	—1⅝
Col Gas 3⅝s77	19	73¾	72⅛	72¼	—1½
ColGas 3s75A	5	74¼	74¼	74¼	
ColGas 3s75B	1	76½	76½	76½	
Col Pict 4⅝s87	71	142	137	138	+1
ComlSol 4½s91	157	64½	61	63	+2
Comw Ed 3s77	118	73½	72	73	+⅞
Comw Ed 3s78	1	73	73	73	
Com Oil 4¼s92	108	86½	84	85¼	—1
ComptrScl 6s94	241	110	108½	109	
Con Edis 5s87	17	75¼	74½	75¼	+1
Con Edis 5s90	71	72⅞	72¼	72⅞	+⅝
ConEd 4⅝s90	20	71	71	71	
ConEd 4¼s91	19	69	68⅞	69	+¾
ConEd 4⅝s91	6	69⅞	69	69	
ConEd 4⅝s92V	8	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	—⅞
ConE 4⅝s92W	6	65	65	65	+1¼
ConEdis 4¼s86	87	65½	64	65	
ConEdis 4s88	39	64¾	63	63	—½
ConEdis 3⅝s83	5	63	63	63	—¼
ConEdis 3⅝s85	4	59	58	58	+1
ConEdis 3¼s81	21	66⅝	65¼	65¼	—½
ConEdis 3s72	29	87¾	87	87¾	+¼
ConEdis 3s79	20	67½	67½	67½	+⅛
ConEdis 3s81	10	62½	62⅛	62⅛	
ConEdis 2¾s72	9	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
ConEdis 2¾s82	22	59	58⅞	59	+⅛
ConEdis 2⅝s77	5	69	69	69	
CElectr 4½s84	2	160	160	160	+2
Con NatG 5s82	14	76⅝	76½	76½	+1⅝
Con NatG 5s85	15	75¼	75	75	
Con NG 4⅞s82	6	75	74	74	—2
Con NG 4⅜s86	17	73	73	73	
Con NG 4½s87	15	69	69	69	+2
Con NG 4⅝s86	2	73	71½	71½	—2
ConsPw 7⅝s99	127	99⅝	98	98¼	—⅞
ConsPw 6⅞s98	62	92½	90½	92½	+1½
ConsPw 6⅝s98	96	91⅛	89	89	—1½
ConsPw 5⅞s96	33	85	84	84	—1
ConsPw 4⅝s89	26	71⅛	70	70	—1½
ConsPw 4⅝s91	5	70	70	70	
ConsPw 2⅞s75	44	76⅞	75¾	76⅞	
ContAirl 3½s92	329	58	55⅛	57¼	+1¼
Ct Bk cv4⅜s83	1	202	202	202	+13
Cont Mot 7s99	37	75	73	75	+1⅞
Cont Oil 7½s99	14	100	99¾	100	—½
CtTelInt fn5½s	3	95	95	95	
ContDat 5⅛s87	36	76	74⅝	75	+¼
Corn Pd 5⅜s92	31	81⅛	80	81	+⅛
Crane Co 7s93	38	81¼	80	80⅛	—1
Crane Co 7s94	415	79	77	78⅞	+⅛
Crane 6½s92	7	87½	78½	78½	—⅛
Crane cv5s93	84	97	95⅞	97	
Cresc cv5½s80	21	64½	63⅝	63¾	+1¼
Crow Coll 4s92	45	117	115	115⅛	+⅛
Crn Ck 4⅝s88	10	65½	65½	65½	
Dayco Cp 6s94	84	100⅝	96	100	+4½
Dayco 5⅝s94	7	83⅞	83⅛	83⅛	—¾
DayP&L 3s78	1	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
Deere 4½s83	28	70	68⅛	69	+⅞
DelLW 5s73	2	78	78	78	+3
DelLW 5s85	14	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	
DelLW inc93f	6	15⅛	15	15⅛	—2
DLW 4s-6s2042	10	40	38¼	39⅞	—⅛
DelP&L 6⅝s97	10	83	83	83	—1½
DelMont 5¼s94	9	93	93	93	+2½
Dot Ed 6.40s98	20	87½	87½	87½	+½
Det Ed 6s96	46	87	84	87	+3
Det Ed 3⅜s76	2	76½	76½	76½	—⅛
Det Ed 3s70	40	95¾	95	95	
Det Ed 2⅞s84	14	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	
Det Ed 2⅝s82	38	59⅝	57⅛	59½	+1½
Dial Fin 8¼s89	42	98	98	98	—1
DiGiorg 5⅜s93	7	146½	146½	146½	—4½
Dillngm 5½s94	151	97¾	97	97	—¾
Disney cv5s94	42	146	144	146	+6
Disney 4¾s93	432	171	162½	169	+4¾
Divor In 5⅞s93	99	80	76¼	76½	—3½
Doug Airc 5s78	16	78⅛	78	78⅛	+⅛
DowCh 7.75s99	40	101⅛	100	101⅛	+¼
DowCh 6.70s98	10	93¼	93	93	—¼
DowCh 4.35s88	8	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+1⅛
Dresser 4⅛s77	23	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
Duplan 5½s94	163	77	73	74	—3
Duq Lt 5s2010	2	70⅛	70	70	—⅛
Duq Lt 4¼s89	10	63½	63½	63½	—5½
Duq Lt 3⅛s88	14	62	62	62	—2⅝
Duq Lt 2⅝s77	26	70⅛	69½	69½	—½
EastAirL 5s92	355	63½	61	63	+1½
EastAir 4⅝s93	183	72½	70⅝	72¼	+1⅝
Eckerd 4⅝s88	66	140	133¾	136½	—3½
EG&G 3⅛s87	109	84¼	81¾	82¾	—1½
ElPasoNG 6s93	95	98	96½	96½	—1
Erie 5s 2020f	20	16⅝	16	16	
Erie5s2020f reg	1	14½	14½	14½	
Erie cv4½s15f	112	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	+½
Erie 3⅛s90F	25	37⅝	36	36	
Erie 3⅛s2000G	1	35	35	35	+1
EvansP 6⅛s94	380	111⅞	109½	111¾	+3⅝
FairHill 4⅝s92	255	80	73½	74	—6
FamFin 9⅛s89	250	103	102⅝	103	
FamFin 4⅝s90	60	60	59⅞	60	—3
FarahMfg 5s94	116	82½	81¾	82	
FAS Int 5s89	213	74	73¼	74	—¾
FedPac 5½s87	194	91	84⅞	84⅝	—5⅞
Fibrebd 4⅝s93	206	95½	94⅝	95	
FishrFd 6⅛s94	137	94½	91½	91½	
FlaECst 5s2011	5	76	74⅞	75	
FlyTigr 6.60s80	12	83⅝	82¼	82¼	—1½
FMC cv4¼s92	447	79⅛	77⅞	78½	+¼
Food Fair 4s79	34	71	69½	69½	—1½
ForeDai 5½s80	7	161½	156	161½	+4⅝
Fruehauf 6s87	51	79⅛	78⅞	79	
Fruehf 5⅛s94	1571	108½	103⅝	106	+⅛
Fuqualnd 7s88	99	83	82	82	—1
GAC Cp 5⅞s94	511	131	128	129	+1
GAccept 9½s74	525	105	103⅝	105	+1
GAccept 4⅞s85	12	65	64⅞	65	—2
Gen Cig 5½s87	8	70	69	70	+3
Gen El 5.30s92	168	82¼	80⅛	81¾	—¼
GenElec 3½s76	48	81⅞	80¼	81⅛	+¾
GenFds 3⅝s76	5	77½	77½	77½	+2¼
Gen Host 6s90f	15	62⅛	60	60	
GenInst cv5s92	269	82½	80½	81	+½
GenInst 4¼s85	16	114	114	114	+4
GMot Ac7⅛s90	173	94⅞	94½	94¾	
GMotAc 6¼s88	332	86⅞	85	86¾	+1¾
GMot Acc 5s77	99	83⅝	81	81½	—½
GMot Acc 5s80	107	81½	80	80	+1
GMot Acc 5s81	118	79½	78½	79½	+½
GMotAc 4⅞s87	117	74	71⅞	74	+1¼
GMotAc 4⅝s82	152	72¼	70⅛	71¼	+⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s83	50	73	71	72	+½
GMotAc 4⅝s86	36	70¼	68⅝	70¼	—¼
GMotAc 4¼s85	162	71½	70	71½	+1½
GMot Acc 4s79	153	73	71¾	71¾	
GMotAc 3⅝s75	121	79½	78⅝	78⅞	+⅜
GMotAc 3½s72	275	89⅞	88⅞	89	
GMotCp 3¼s79	47	73	71½	73	+1½
GenT El 6¼s91	97	84½	82½	83⅛	—⅜
GenTel cv5s92	463	93⅝	90½	92½	+½
GenTEl cv4s90	238	86	84½	86	+¾
GidLew 4⅞s87	26	71¾	70	71¾	+¾
GlenAlden 6s88	1108	60	59	59⅞	—⅛
Gdrich 4⅝s85	5	72¼	72¼	72¼	—¾
GordonJly 5s88	30	113⅛	113	113⅛	+1⅛
Grace cv4¼s90	145	69¼	67¼	69¼	+2⅛
Granite 4⅝s94	113	68	66	67½	—1
Grant cv4s90	7	189	179	189	+9
GtNP cv4¼s91	13	104	102	102	—2
GtNorRy 5s73	4	92½	92½	92½	+2
GtNoRy 4⅞s76	24	81⅛	81	81	
GNRy 3⅛s90N	5	50	50	50	+2
GtNoRy 2⅝s82	1	59	59	59	
GtWstUnit 6s87	7	74½	74½	74½	+1⅜
GrGlanl 4¼s92	5	83	82½	82½	—½
Grolier 4¼s87	205	90	85	85	—5
Grum cv4¼s92	87	79½	78	79	+½
GulfMO 5s 56F	24	58⅞	58	58	
Gulf MO 4s44B	7	47½	47	47	—½
Gulf MO 3⅝s80	1	67	67	67	—1
GulfSUt 3⅜s81	2	65	65	65	
Gulf Wind 6s87	20	68½	66	66	—1½
GulfWtInd 6s88	176	66¾	64	65⅝	—1⅛
GulfWst 5½s93	1258	65⅝	63⅛	64¾	—1
Gulf Wl 5¼s87	569	72⅛	70½	72	+2½
GlfWst 5¼s87A	119	73½	70½	72½	+⅝
Ham Pap 5s94	17	93¾	92	92	—1¾
HelmrchP 5s87	122	79	77½	78⅝	—¼
Heublen 5⅝s94	689	110½	107½	110	
HillsSpk 5⅛s88	64	125¼	122½	123½	—1½
HockV 4½s99	5	61⅞	61	61	—⅞
HoernWal 5s94	46	94	92	92	—1
Honey 5.60s92	5	78¾	78⅝	78¾	+¼
Honeywell 4s76	20	81⅝	81½	81½	+⅞
Hooker 4⅞s91	25	72	72	72	
Host Int 5⅛s94	41	109⅛	108⅛	109⅛	+⅞
HouseF 5s82	7	75	75	75	+¼
HouseF 4⅞s81	7	71½	71¼	71¼	—¾
HouseF 4⅝s77	5	80½	80½	80½	
HouseF 4⅝s87	19	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	—⅛
HouseF 4s78	12	72⅛	72	72	
Howmet 4½s92	87	79½	76⅝	79⅛	+3½
Hunt cv4⅝s86	12	170	170	170	
Ill BellT 3s78	7	71	70½	70½	—½
Ill BellT 2⅜s81	15	63	63	63	—1
IndHead 5⅛s93	247	93⅝	91	92	—1½
IndMichE 8s74	172	101⅞	101	101⅛	—⅛
InlandS 4⅝s87	4	68	68	68	—½
IntHar 4.80s91	22	70⅝	70	70	—½
IntHarv 4⅝s88	74	69⅝	68½	69⅝	+1⅛
IntHarC 4⅝s81	30	72	70¼	72	+2
IntHarC 4⅝s79	8	73⅝	73½	73½	+½
IntMin cv4s91	425	56½	53⅝	56¼	+2¾
IntNick 6.85s93	26	91	91	91	—2
Int Silv cv5s93	147	91¼	88¼	91¼	+3
IntT&T 4.90s87	46	71	67½	68½	+⅜
InterDS cv4s92	44	81⅞	80	80	—2⅝
Int OPL 3⅞s77	2	74½	74½	74½	
IpcoHos 5⅛s89	74	111	110	111	+3
JoneLau 6⅜s94	43	80	78	78½	
KerrMc 3⅝s92	479	85½	84½	85	+2¾
Keystne 7⅛s93	5	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+⅛
KimbCl 5⅞s91	6	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	
Kresge 4⅝s92	8	245	245	245	—3
LS&MS 3½s97	5	46½	46½	46½	+½
LehV HT 5s84	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	—3¾
LehVal 4½s74	5	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	—⅛
LehVTer 5s79	1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+5⅛
LibMcNL 5s89	130	77	73½	73½	—2¼
LiggMyer 6s92	70	81⅝	80	80	—1⅝
Ling TV 5¾s76	44	76	74½	76	+1
Ling TV 5s88	1780	50	48¾	49⅞	—⅛
Lionel cv5½s80	2	108	106½	106½	
Litton cv3½s87	62	146	135½	142	+3⅞
Lockh cv4¼s92	466	62½	60⅛	60⅛	—2⅛
LoewTh 6⅞s93	1076	75½	71⅝	72¾	—3⅝
Lone SC 5¼s93	35	105	104	105	+2
LoneSC 4⅞s90	9	68⅛	66	68	+2
Lorillrd 6⅞s93	34	82⅞	82	82½	+⅝
Lou GE 4⅞s87	2	73	73	73	
Lou GE 3⅛s84	10	61½	61½	61½	—5½
Lou N 7⅝s93	7	93	93	93	+2½
Lucky Str 5s93	83	156⅛	145	145½	—8½
LykeYg 7½s94	466	82¼	80	81	—1¼
MacDonld 6s87	243	102	100½	102	+2¾
MackTr 5¼s81	25	76½	75	75	—1
Macke 4⅞s92	7	116⅛	116	116	+¾
Macy cv5s92	5	112	112	112	+2
Macy cv4¼s90	15	120½	120¼	120½	—½
MadSqG 6¼s87	25	93½	91½	91½	—1½
MaineC 5⅝s78	12	73½	73	73	—½
MaraOil 4⅞s87	9	65	65	65	—4⅞
Marcor 6½s88	368	83¾	81	81⅞	—1⅞
Mart Mar 6s94	425	93	91	92¾	+1¾
McCror 7½s94	350	75¾	74¾	75¾	+¼
McCror 5½s76	36	81½	79½	79½	+¼
McCrory 5s81	36	63⅞	62½	63⅞	+⅝
McDonl 4¼s93	83	125½	123	125	
MDonD 4⅝s91	355	79¼	76	79	+⅝
McGrH 3⅞s92	85	72	71½	72	+2
Medusa 5⅝s88	5	97½	94½	97½	+3
MetGMay 5s93	171	79	77	78	+1
MetEdis 2⅞s74	12	78	76½	76½	—1½
Miles L 6½s92	17	85	84⅛	85	+2
Miles L 5¼s94	353	119½	114⅝	115¼	—4¾
MplsStL 6s85	26	77	75	75	—2
MSPSSM 4s91f	27	49½	46½	47½	+1½
MKT Ins5½s33f	46	17½	17⅛	17⅝	—⅝
MoKanT 4s90	11	46	45	46	+1
MoPac 5s2045f	189	55½	54	54⅞	—¼
MoP 4½s2020f	77	54	53	53½	+¼
MoP 4¼s2030f	99	52⅝	51½	52	—½
MoPac 4¼s90	87	58⅝	56⅝	57¾	
MPac 4¼s2005	77	55⅝	53½	55	—⅛
MohawkM 4s91	10	55	55	55	
Monon 6s2007f	4	64	64	64	—1
MonWd 4⅞s90	8	67	67	67	
MlWdCr 7⅝s88	83	92½	91½	92	
MlWdCr 6½s87	54	85⅞	83	84½	+½
MlWdCr 5¼s81	30	79	76½	76½	—2½
MlWdCr 4⅞s80	23	72½	72	72	—¼
MorE 3½s2000	8	41⅞	41½	41½	
MSL cv4½s84	190	80	75	75	—4
NatBisc 4⅝s87	14	72	70	70½	—2
Nat Can 5s93	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	—¼
N Cash 7.70s94	190	101⅞	100	100⅝	—1⅛
N Cash 5.60s91	11	82⅝	81	81	—1
NatCash 4⅝s87	25	70	68⅛	68⅛	—1⅜
NatCtyL 5⅛s88	68	88	86	86	—2
N Dairy 3⅛s76	5	74½	74½	74½	+1
N Dairy 2⅞s70	96	95	94	94½	+¼
Nat Dist 4½s92	236	85½	81⅛	85½	+1¼
Nat Ind 5⅝s88	407	69½	63	67⅞	+4⅛
N Lead 4⅝s88	21	70½	69½	69½	
NatSteel 4⅝s89	1	71	71	71	
Nat Tea 5s77	1	84	84	84	—½
Newbry 6½s94	60	108	107	107	—1
NY Cent 6s80	35	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—⅜
NY Cent 6s90	45	75	74	75	+½
NYCent 5s2013	93	61	60	60⅞	
NYC 4½s2013	264	55⅝	54	54¼	—1¼
NY Cent 4s98	64	52½	51⅛	51⅛	—1⅛
NYCHR 3⅝s97	20	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	+⅝
NYHR 3⅛s97r	15	46½	46½	46½	
NYCLS 3½s98	5	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+2¼
NYCMC 3½s98	8	48	48	48	
NYConn 2⅞s75	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	—1⅛
NYLaW 4½s73	3	76	76	76	+3
NYLackW 4s73	3	75	75	75	
vlNH 4½s2022f	145	10¼	9½	9½	—⅝
vlNH 4s2007f	239	36	34	34½	—1⅜
NYP&L 2¾s75	7	77	76½	77	+1⅞
NYSus 4½s19f	5	50	50	50	
NYTel 4½s91	37	72	69	72	+3
NYTel 4⅝s93	11	64	64	64	—1
NYTel 3⅝s96	11	56⅛	56	56⅛	+⅛
Nia MP 4⅞s87	26	73⅛	72⅞	73⅛	+¼
Nia MP 2⅞s80	97	62¼	60⅛	60⅛	—1¾
NorW 4.85s2015	3	62	62	62	—¾
Norf&W 4s96	4	63⅛	61	63	+1⅛
NoAmPhil 4s92	180	101	99⅝	100¾	+¼
NorARk 5⅛s91	3	68	68	68	—⅞
NorARk 4⅞s91	178	71⅛	68	68½	—⅛
Nor NG 5⅝s79	88	78	77½	77½	—2
Nor NG 4⅞s81	15	73	73	73	—1
Nor NG 4⅝s85	5	70	70	70	+⅜
Nor NG 4⅝s77	8	77⅛	76	77⅛	+1⅞
Nor NG 4⅝s81	14	74½	74½	74½	+½
Nor NG 4½s76	21	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	
Nor NG 4⅝s83	50	67	66	66	
NoPac 4½s47	68	87½	85⅞	87	+1
NorPac 4s84	18	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+⅜
NorPac 4s97	29	62	58⅞	62	+4⅝
NorPac 3s2047	28	45	43	43	—1
NoPac 3s2047r	8	43	43	43	
NorSt P 5s90	6	73	73	73	
NorSt P 4⅞s91	10	70	70	70	
NorSt P 4¼s86	41	67	66¾	66¾	—⅛
NorSt P 4s88	4	63½	62	63½	+2⅝
NorSt P 2⅝s75	7	76	75½	76	+1
NSPWls 4⅝s87	47	68⅝	67⅛	67⅝	—3⅛
Northrp 4⅝s87	45	87	86⅛	87	+1½
Nwstlnd 7½s94	354	73½	72⅛	72½	—1
Nort Sim 6s98	7	76⅛	76	76	
OakElec 4⅝s87	39	64½	61⅞	63	+1
Ogden Cp 5s93	144	78	76½	77	+¼
Ohio Edis 3s74	10	81¼	81	81	+½
Ohio Ed 2¾s75	12	76	76	76	+¼
OklaGE 2¾s75	4	76½	76	76½	+⅛
Oneida 5⅛s88	53	83	82½	83	—1
Outlet cv5½s86	5	112	111	111	+4
OwnCor 6⅞s94	17	92	92	92	+½
Owen Ill 4½s92	122	121½	118	118	+½
OwenIll 3⅝s88	24	63¼	63¼	63¼	—5⅜
PacG&E 5s89	45	77	75½	77	+1
PacG&E 5s91	47	75½	75	75½	+½
Pac GE 4⅝s92	5	68	68	68	+¼
Pac GE 4½s86	35	75	73	73	
Pac GE 4½s90	20	68⅛	67	67	—2⅝
PGE 4½s96JJ	17	66	65	66	
Pac GE 4⅝s94	15	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	+¼
Pac GE 4¼s95	32	65½	64	65½	+1
Pac GE 3⅞s78	20	73	73¼	75	+1½
Pac GE 3⅛s82	1	67	67	67	—4
PaGE 3⅛s84W	3	62½	62½	62½	
PaGE 3⅛s84X	1	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+⅜
PacG&E 3s70	45	95⅛	94	95⅛	+½
PacG&E 3s71	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	
PacG&E 3s74	122	82	80	80⅝	—1⅝
PacG&E 3s77	6	72½	72	72	—1
PacG&E 3s79	33	71	68	68	
PacG&E 3s83	4	62½	62½	62½	
Pac GE 2⅞s80	35	64	63	64	—1¼
PasSwAir 6s87	111	71	69½	70½	+¼
PacT&T 4⅝s88	33	70	68	69	+½
PacT&T 3¼s78	10	72	72	72	+⅛
PacT&T 2⅞s86	1	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+⅛
PacT&T 2⅝s85	7	58	57¾	57¾	+¼
PAA cv5¼s89	522	72	70⅛	70¾	—1
PAA cv4⅞s79	5	196	192	196	+4
PAA cv4½s84	22	112	110	110	—1
PAA cv4½s86	574	61½	61	61¼	+⅛
Paprcft 5¼s94	28	105	102½	105	+2½
ParkrH cv4s92	12	81¼	81¼	81¼	+1¼
Pen Dix cv5s82	478	74⅞	72⅛	73⅝	—⅞
Penney 4¼s93	235	118	116	117½	—¾
Penney 5⅝s87	5	78	77⅝	78	+3½
Penney 4½s84	27	69¼	68	68	+1¾
PenPw&L 3s75	70	77½	77	77½	
Pen RR 4¼s81	58	66½	64⅝	66½	+½
PenzUn 7⅛s88	61	95½	91	91¼	—4½
PenzUn 7⅜s88	35	92½	91	91½	—1½
PhilBW 4½s77	10	76⅛	75	76⅛	+1⅛
Phila El 8s75	311	103	102	102½	—½
PhilaEl 6⅛s93	27	91¾	90	90¼	—1½
PhilaEl 6⅛s97	60	85⅞	85	85	+1⅝
PhilaEl 5s89	6	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+1⅛
PhilaEl 4⅝s87	10	73⅛	73	73	+2
PhilaEl 4⅝s86	24	69	68⅞	68⅞	+¾
PhilaEl 3⅜s88	14	65¾	65½	65¾	+1¼
PhilaEl 3⅜s83	11	63	62	62	+½
PhilaEl 3⅛s85	44	59⅛	57	59⅛	+2⅝
PhilaEl 2¾s71	10	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
PhilaEl 2⅞s74	6	79⅛	79	79	+2
PhilMor 6⅝s93	11	87⅞	87	87	+⅞
PhilMor cv6s94	921	127	118	127	+10½
PhilMor 4⅞s79	5	77	77	77	—1
PhilVH 5¼s92	43	87⅛	85½	87½	+2
Pilisby 4⅜s89	73	107½	106½	106⅝	—½
Pilisby 4⅜s86	2	71	71	71	
PCC&SL 5s70	13	97¼	97	97¼	—¼
PCC&SL 5s75	13	81¼	81	81	
PCC SL 3⅝s75	2	76	76	76	+3
PubSEG 4⅝s77	58	80½	79¼	79½	—1¼
PubSEG 3⅜s72	84	87⅛	87¼	87¼	—2⅛
PubSEG 3s72	3	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
Purex cv4⅞s94	76	97	91	91	
RCA cv4½s92	393	92¼	89½	89½	—2
RalstnP 4⅞s92	31	110	106	107½	—½
Rapid Am 7s94	384	69⅞	68	69	—⅞
RdgBat 5½s88	1087	103½	92⅝	96½	—7½
ReevesBr 4s91	38	76	72⅛	75	+3
ReichChm 8s94	24	94	93½	93½	—½
RepStl 4⅝s85	10	72⅝	72¾	72¾	+2⅝
Rever cv5½s92	101	87¼	85	85¾	—1¼
ReyM cv4½s91	149	79	77	79	+1½
Rey Tob 8⅛s74	541	102¾	101	102½	+¼
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	185	99⅝	98¾	99½	
Reyn Tob 7s89	28	95⅛	91¼	91¼	—4¼
ReynTob 3s73	21	82	81	82	—3
Rheingd 6½s94	82	109	105	109	—½
RiegelT cv5s93	62	66	64¼	64¼	—2¼
RochTel 4⅝s94	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	
Rohr cv5¼s86	13	118	117	118	
SLSF 5s2006f	79	62	60⅞	61⅞	+⅞
StLSF 4s97	8	57¼	57	57	
Sanders cv5s92	59	80¼	75⅛	75½	—4½
SaFeInd 6¼s98	122	105¼	103¾	105	+1⅜
SaFeInt 5½s87	59	145	134⅝	134⅝	—13⅝
Saturnind 5s93	101	71	69	70	+1
Schick El 6s89	8	74½	73	73	—2
SciotoV 4s89	21	57	55¼	57	—14⅛
SCM Cp 7⅜s88	20	91½	91⅛	91⅛	+¼
SCM Cp 5⅜s87	3	74⅛	74	74	+3
SCM cv5½s88	117	91	87⅝	89¼	—1¼
ScottPa cv3s71	119	128	120	127	+1
SeabAL 3s80	6	63½	62	62	—3
Sbd Fin 7⅞s89	112	92	88¾	91	—1
Sbd Fin 5¼s80	10	76	76	76	—½
Sears R 6⅝s93	41	91⅛	90⅛	91	
Sears R 4¾s83	191	78½	75⅝	77⅞	—¼
SearsRAc 5s82	75	80	76⅝	76⅝	—1⅛
SearsAc 4⅝s72	101	92⅝	91⅛	92½	—¼
ShellOil 5.30s92	5	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+⅞
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	25	74⅛	74	74	
ShellUn 2½s71	5	91⅝	91½	91½	—⅛
Sinclair 4.60s88	38	73½	71½	71⅛	+2
Sinclr cv4⅜s86	57	162½	157½	161	+2½
Skil Cp cv5s92	22	86⅞	86	86½	+1½
Socony 4¼s93	35	71½	70	71½	+½
Socony 2½s76	5	74	74	74	+1¼
SolaB cv4½s92	104	81⅛	78	79	+1
SoBell TT 3s79	5	65½	65½	65½	+½
SBellTT 2¾s85	26	59	58	58	—1
SoCalEd 3⅛s80	111	80⅞	78½	79½	—2
SouNGs 7.65s72	105	100½	100	100¼	—⅝
SoPac 5⅛s83	25	77½	76	77	+1½
SoPac 4½s81	55	71½	70⅝	70¾	+⅛
SPacOr 4½s77	96	79	78	79	+¾
SoPac 2⅞s86	9	60	60	60	—⅜
SoPac 2⅝s96	3	45⅛	45	45	+1
SouthRy 5s94	31	72	70	72	+½
SRyCar 4⅝s88	3	62¾	62¾	62¾	+⅛
SwBellT 3⅛s83	10	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+1⅝
SwBellT 2¾s85	52	58⅞	56	58	—1
Sperten cv5s86	46	120	118⅝	119	+½
Spiegel 5¼s 83	54	71	68½	68½	—3½
Spiegellnc 5s87	6	63½	63	63	+1
Spiegl cv4½s90	67	117	112¼	117	+3
Sprague 4¼s92	144	82	78	82	+3⅞
StdOCal 5⅛s92	76	84⅝	83⅛	83⅛	—1⅝
StdOCal 4⅜s83	23	76¼	75⅛	75⅝	—½
StdOInd 6s91	91	88½	86	88½	
StdOilInd 6s98	123	88½	85⅛	86⅛	—1⅞
StdOInd 4½s83	83	77⅞	76	76½	+½
StdOInd 3⅛s82	18	67	67	67	—13
StOilNJ 6½s98	283	93¾	92	93	—¾
Std Oil NJ 6s97	396	87⅛	85⅜	86⅛	—1⅜
StdONJ 2¾s74	52	82	80⅞	81¼	—¼
StdONJ 2⅝s71	35	92	91⅛	92	
StOilOh 7.60s99	69	101¾	101	101¼	+¾
StOilOh 4¼s82	10	73	73	73	+½
Std Packg 6s90	3	66⅝	66½	66½	+⅝
StPkg cv5¼s90	80	74	72	73¼	+1¼
StdPrud 6½s90	539	90	84	85¼	—¼
Stauff cv4½s91	74	84⅝	82	82½	
Stevens cv4s90	164	83½	81⅝	82	—⅝
Storer cv4½s86	117	80¼	77	78	—½
Sun Oil 4⅝s90	8	71¾	70⅛	71¾	+1¼
Sunbm 5⅛s92	15	74⅝	74¼	74⅝	+3⅛
Sundstr cv5s93	151	70	68	68	—1½
SunshM 6½s89	273	104	102	104	+2
SurveyFd 5s84	121	86	84½	85	—1½
Sybron 4½s87	41	93	92⅝	92¾	+1⅝
Talcott cv5s79	18	89	87	88	—1
TalcotNat 6s94	155	97¼	95	97¼	+¼
Tandy 6½s78	3	86½	86½	86½	+½
Tandy 5s89	176	115½	110	111¼	—1¼
Tappan 5½s94	26	99	97	99	+4
Teledyn 7½s94	105	92	90	92	+1½
Teledyn 6½s92	25	80¼	79⅞	80	—½
Teledyn 3½s92	335	90¼	87	90¼	+4¼
Tenneco 7s93	209	89⅞	85	85	—4⅛
Tenneco 6⅛s92	174	103¾	101¾	102	—¼
Tenneco 6s79	1005	81¼	79½	80⅛	—1
TennVAut 8s74	530	102¼	101½	102	
TerASL 4s2019	4	55	55	55	
Texaco 5⅛s97	59	84½	83½	83½	
TexasCo 3⅜s83	6	67⅛	67	67	
Tho RW 5¼s86	7	75⅛	75	75	
Tide Oil 3½s86	25	70	70	70	
Trane cv4s92	12	95⅝	95	95⅝	
TWA 6½s78f	130	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝	
TWA cv5s94	233	80⅝	78⅝	78⅝	
TWA cv4s92	311	59	56⅝	58⅝	
UnCarb 5.30s97	38	79½	78	78½	
Union Cp 6s88	26	80	79	79	
UnElMo 3⅝s71	33	92⅝	92	92	
UnOCal 6⅛s98	7	93	91	91	
UPacCp 4⅝s99	788	98⅛	97	97	
UnPac 2⅞s76	2	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
UnPac 2½s91	7	53	52⅝	53	
UnAirLin 5s91	245	81⅝	78½	80⅛	
Unit AL 4⅝s92	449	71¼	68½	70	
UAirc cv5⅛s91	111	87	85⅛	86⅛	
UAirc cv4½s88	1	140	140	140	
UAirc cv4¼s92	306	73½	71¼	72	
UnGasCp 5s80	7	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
UnGasC 4⅝s82	3	73	73	73	
UnGasC 4½s77	9	80⅞	80¼	80⅛	
UnGasC 3½s72	12	90	89⅛	90	
UnGasP 8⅛s89	77	98½	97	97⅝	
UnGasP 5⅛s80	3	76¼	76	76⅛	
UnGasP 5⅝s82	10	74	73⅞	73⅞	
UnGasP 5⅛s78	5	76¼	76¼	76¼	
UnGasP 5s78	23	78	76⅛	78	
UnGasP 4⅞s72	2	88	88	88	
UnMerc cv4s90	270	91⅛	87¼	87¼	
U Nuclr cv5s88	137	78⅛	77¾	78⅛	
US Smlt 5⅝s93	293	80	79	79⅛	
USSmlt 5⅝s95	75	69¼	66⅝	69⅛	
USSteel 4⅝s96	372	70⅝	68½	69⅝	
USSteel 4½s86	89	75⅝	74¼	74¼	
USSteel 4s83	60	72½	72	72⅛	
UnitUtil cv5s93	63	100	97¾	100	
Vanad 4¼s76	16	78½	78½	78½	
Vendo cv4½s80	16	71½	70	70	
VaElPw 3⅞s86	127	78¼	76	77⅛	
VaEPw 2⅞s75	6	77½	77½	77½	
VaSw 5s2003	1	60	60	60	
VirgRy Inc6s08	19	75⅝	75	75⅝	
Virg Ry 3s95	5	52⅝	52½	52½	
Wabash 4¼s91	1	59	59	59	
Wabash 4s81	10	63	63	63	
Wabash 3¼s71	21	93½	93	93⅛	
Wag El 6⅞s86	7	81½	81½	81½	
WeanUn 5½s93	108	65	64¼	64½	
Wean 5½s93-68	44	65⅛	63¼	64⅞	
WShore 4s2361	16	48½	48⅛	48⅛	
WShor 4s2361r	68	48	45¾	47	
WnAirL 5½s93	90	85⅛	83¼	84½	
WnPac 5s84	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
WnUn 6½s89	96	84⅞	83⅛	83⅞	
Wn Union 5s92	18	70	68⅞	70	
WestgEl 5⅝s92	12	79½	79⅛	79⅛	
WestgEl 2⅝s71	5	91	90	90	
Weyerh 7.65s94	113	100⅞	100¼	100½	
Weyerh 5.30s91	39	78	77	77¼	
Wheels 3⅝s75	28	72⅞	71⅞	72¾	
WhiteCn 5½s92	323	93¼	90	91¼	
WhiteMt 6½s93	17	86½	86½	86½	
WhiteMt 5¼s93	60	83½	82¼	83½	
Whittkr 4½s88	171	79	74	74½	
Wickes 5¼s94	232	107½	99	99	
WmsBr 5½s88	22	210	205	205	
Wis Cen 4s2004	13	53⅛	52½	52⅛	
WisPSv 3¼s71	20	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	
WitcoCh 4½s93	41	74	73	73⅞	
Womet 5½s94	21	96⅛	95½	96⅛	
ZapNor 4⅝s88	112	100	97¼	97½	
ZapNo 4⅝s88B	228	100	97	98½	
ZapNo 4⅝s88C	190	98½	95½	96⅛	

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Austrl fn6½s77	10	97	97	97	
Austral 5½s81	12	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
Austr fn5½s81	3	82	82	82	
Aust 5½s82Oct	15	80	80	80	
Aus fn5½s82Oc	8	82	82	82	
Austr fn5½s85	8	82½	82½	82½	
Australia 5s78	4	85	85	85	—12¼
Austria 5½s73	1	104	104	104	+¾
Austrl fn5½s73	19	109¾	109½	109½	
Belgm fn5½s77	9	91	91	91	
Canad fn2¾s74	9	79¾	78⅛	78⅛	
Chile 3s93	50	52	49½	52	+2⅞
Colom 3s70	1	94	94	94	—⅞
CopenC 5⅝s78	10	85½	85½	85½	+½
Cuba 4½s77f	10	21	20¼	21	+1
Denm fn5½s74	10	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	
Denmk 5¼s78	10	85	85	85	—½
Europ fn5½s75	1	90	90	90	
Eurin fn6½s76	2	97½	97½	97½	
Europin fn6s85	2	85½	85½	85½	
Finland 6s73	2	95¼	95¼	95¼	
German fn5s80	3	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Gotvn fn6¾s78	1	96	96	96	
Gotavkn fn6s80	2	88	88	88	
Helsinki 6¼s77	6	90¼	90	90	—1½
IntStand fn6s86	5	90¼	90¼	90¼	
ItalCCon 3s77	5	74	74	74	
ItalCCn fn3s77	5	75½	75½	75½	
ItalPUt 3s77	1	81½	81½	81½	
ItalPUt fn3s77	9	81¾	81½	81¾	
ItalRep 3s77	7	85	85	85	
ItalRep fn3s77	22	86⅝	85	85	
Jamaic 6⅝s81	20	84¾	84	84¼	+¾
JapanDev 6s76	6	93¼	93¼	93¼	
JapanDev 6s77	9	90	90	90	—⅛
Japan fn5½s74	1	99½	99½	99½	
vjKreu 5s 59xt	7	2½	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
MedelM 3s78	2	81	81	81	
Mexico 7¼s81	2	93½	93½	93½	+3
Mexico 7s82	3	87½	87½	87½	+1
Mexico 6⅞s81	10	84½	84½	84½	
Mexico 6¾s78	12	89¾	89	89	—1
Mexico 6½s 79	2	86	86	86	+2
Mexico 6½s80	20	82½	82	82	—1
Milan fn5½s78	16	86	86	86	
Minas 6½s 58st	1	82	82	82	
NZeal fn6¼s79	10	94¾	94¾	94¾	
NZeal fn6½s86	5	91	91	91	
NewZea 5¼s76	11	90	90	90	+⅛
NewZea fn5½s	10	97¼	96½	96½	
Nippon fn6s77	7	89½	89½	89½	
Nippon 5⅜s80	10	83¼	83¼	83¼	—⅜
Oslo fn 5⅜s85	3	83	83	83	
Oslo fn 5½s73	1	97	97	97	
Pol as4½s68f	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
RioD 6½s 53st	3	81	81	81	
SoEur fn5½s82	3	82	82	82	
Urug el4⅞s79	10	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	—⅛
Verezla 6¼s80	13	99	97½	97½	—½

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. xi—Ex interest. ct—Certificates. st—Stamped. f—Dealt in flat. x—Matured bonds, negotiability impaired by maturity. nd—Next day delivery. xw—Ex warrants. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked		Bid
AmBk&TrCoPa.	30½	32½	1stNBCinn	57¼	58¼	NorthTrChic	115
Bankamerica	67½	67½	1stNBMaryl	28¾	29¾	Peoples Tr. N.J.	48¼
Bank of Calif.	44¾	45½	1stNBPassCty	59	61	PhilNatBk	77¾
BkCommerceNY	27	29	1stNatSt.BN.J.	39¾	40¾	Pitts Nat Bank	67⅝
BkCommerNY	68	72	1stPaBkPhil	58¾	59¾	ProvNBPhila	33¼
Bank of N.Y.	48½	49	1st Security	37	38		
BaystateCorp	45½	46¼	1stTrentonNB	54½	56	RepubNBNY	52
Camden Tr N	55	58	1stVa.Banksh	13¼	14¼	RockiNBNY	39
CentJBk&Tr	24	25	1stWestchNB	43	45	RoyalBkCanada	38¾
CentNBkChi	53¾	54½	FranklinNBNY	43¼	44	RoyalNBNY	23
Cent St Bk Bkl	15	16	GirardTrBPhil	66⅞	67⅞	Secur 1st NBLA	43⅝
Cleveland Trus	120	123	HarrisTrBkChk	68½	70	Secur NB of LI	44⅛
Comm.Tr.NJ	36½	38	HudsonTrUO	25	26	ShawnAssBost	66¼
ConnBk&Tr	75½	77½	IndValBTrPhil	25½	26	St.BkAlbany	46⅛
Conn NB Bridge	21¾	22½	IsraelDiscBk	7¼	7¾	South Jers. NB	54
Cont B Tr Pa.	30	30½	LincolnlstBank	47	48	StStrBBoston	50¼
Crock Cit NBSF	37⅝	37⅝	Long Island Tr.	34¼	35	TradeB&TrNY	37
DetroitBk&Tr	64½	65½	MellonNBkPitts	57½	58⅛	TrustCoNJ	20
DCNatBkWash	28	30	MercantTrStL	34¼	35¼	UnTrMaryland	41½
EquitTrMaryl	46½	48½	MerchBkNY	60	64	US Tr. Boston	35
Fidelity Bank	46	46¾	MonteNB&Tr	30	31½	US Trust NY	67½
FidUnTrNewarl	47½	48½	Nat Bk Det	62½	63½	Va.BkShares	65
FiducTrNY	80	88	NatCityBkClev	61½	62	ValleyNBLI	45
FifThirCinn	28	29½	NComBkAlbany	42	43¼	VaComBShares	34½
1st NB Rich	48½	49½	NatComBkBuff	36	38	VirginiaNBkBsh	38
1stBancorp	7⅝	8⅛	NEnMerBoston	27¾	28½	WellsFargoBkO	51½
1stNBBoston	73½	74¼	NJBk&Tr.	16	17	WestPennNBPa	24¼

Insurance Stocks

Week Ended, Nov. 1

	Bid	Asked	Chg.
All Am Life .20g	17¾	18¼	—⅛
Allcity Ins .10b	9½	10¼	
Allied Life	4⅛	4⅝	—¼
Am Bk Lf Fla .15b	17	17¾	—¼
Am Family Life	39	40½	+½
Am Fidel Life .06g	10⅞	11⅜	
Am Foundation .10g	4¼	5	
Am Founders Life †	19	20½	—1
Am Heritage Lf .20	12⅞	13⅜	+⅝
Am Income Lf †	14	15	—¼
Am Intl Group .50	73½	75½	—½
Am Intl Grp cvpf 2	91½	93½	
Am N Ins Galv .38	10⅝	11	
Am Pioneer Life	4	4⅝	
Am Presid Life	3⅝	3⅞	
Am Public Life	5½	6¼	
Am Reinsur NY 2	67¼	68	+⅛
Am Reserve .40	51½	53	
Am States Life †	11½	12⅜	
Assoc Madison	4⅝	5¼	
BMA Corp .35	24⅝	25⅝	+⅛
Bankers Nat Lf .15d	24	25	
Bankers Sec .20b	14½	16	
Benefic Nat Life	8½	9¼	
Benefic Std Lf A .40	22	22⅝	—¼
Bonneville Sylvan	3	4	
Calif Westn St .40a	20¾	21¼	
Capital Holding Cp	26¾	27½	
Chase Nat Life	12¼	13¼	+¼
Chesapeake Lf B	8½	9¼	
Chubb Corp 2.20	58¼	58¾	+¼
Citizens Life NY	6	9	
Coastal State .25d	11	11¼	
College Univ .10g	21	22	
Colonial Lf&Ac .24	58	59½	
Combine Ins .40a	56¾	57¼	+⅝
Conn Gen In .76	71⅝	72⅛	+⅝
Cont Amer 1.20	28	31	+1
Cont Mortgage	27¼	28	+¼
Criterion Ins .20	56	59	+½
Crum&Forster 1.80	41¾	42¼	—¼
Crum&For pf 2.40	66	68	—½
ERC Corp	45½	47	+½
Eastern Life	9	10	
Empire Gen	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
Empire Lf Am	2¾	3	
Employ Group 2.40	54½	56	—½
Excel Invest	3¼	4⅛	+⅛
Excelsior NY .40	6⅞	7⅛	
Family Lf A †	25½	26½	—½
Farm&Home Lf .25b	7½	8½	
Farm New Wld .12	45¼	46	+¼
Fidelity Corp	18	18½	—¼
Fid Union Life	44	46	
Fst Am Finan .20	13¼	14¼	
Fst Colony Life	20¾	21¼	+⅛
Fst Federal Lf .30	15	16	
Fst Nat Lf Ala	2⅛	2¾	+⅛
Foundation Lf Ga	5⅛	5⅝	—¼
Franklin Life .40a	22¼	22¾	+¼
GL Enterprises	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
Gen Reinsur 1.40	313	317	+3
Geo Washington	5⅛	5⅝	—⅛
Ga Intl Cp	13⅞	14⅛	
Globe Lf&Acc .08d	19	20	
Govt Employes †	59½	60¼	+¼
Govt Emp Life .32	55½	56½	+¾
Great Cmwlth Lf	11¼	12¼	—¼
Gt Southern .20a	13	14	
Gt West Life 2.40	108	113	
Hamilton Intl Cp †	7⅞	8⅛	
Hanover Insur 1	23½	24	
Hartford Fire 1.40	63⅝	63⅞	+⅞
Hartfd Stm Boil 1.32	31	32	
Home Security .40	22	24	
Horace Mann	23	24½	—½
Indep Amer Life	7¾	8¼	
Independ L&A .56	34¼	35	—1½
Integon Cp .20	17¼	18¼	+¾
Intercoast Life	8	9	
Intertinancial Inc	10¼	10¾	—⅜
Intl Holding	6¼	7	—¼
Interstate Corp .20	12¾	13¼	
Interst Natl .15e	Unavailable		
Kennesaw Lf&A	11½	12	—⅜
Ky Central Lf .16	8	8⅝	
Lamar Life .60g	36	37	
Liberty Nat Lf	24½	25	
Life Assur Pa	10½	11½	+1
Life Florida	3⅞	4⅝	—⅛
Life Insur Ga .44	23¾	24¾	—¼
Life Insur Ky .05g	11⅛	12⅛	—⅛
Life Inv Inc	19½	20	
Linc Amer Lf	4	4⅝	
Linc Income Lf .40a	10	11	
Linc Consolid	15½	16¼	
Louisiana So Lf	20¼	21	
Loyal Am Life	7	8	
Manchester L&C †	3⅛	4	
Manhattan Life .27g	8½	9¾	+½
Mass Gen Lf	10⅝	11⅛	+⅛
Mercantile Secur	11½	12½	
Mid West Nat	4⅛	4⅝	—¼
Midwn Nat Ohio	13⅝	14⅛	
Midwn Unit Lf .30g	18¼	18¾	
Mission Equities .20	14⅝	15¼	—¼
Modern Secur .10g	5	6	—½
Monarch Cap .48g	21⅜	21⅞	+¼
Monumental Cp .56g	39½	40½	+1
Mutual Sav Lf .14g	9½	10	
NLT Corp .12g	38¾	39¼	—¼
Nat Fid Lf .20	12¾	13½	
Nat Investors Lf .07	3⅛	3⅝	
Nat Life Fla	11⅝	12	—⅛
Nat Old Line .20	6⅞	7	+⅛
Nat Reserve Lf .30b	18½	20	
Nat Westn Lf	6⅝	7⅛	—⅛
Nationwd A	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
Nor Am Lf Cas .15g	9⅝	10	—⅜
Nor Am Lf Ins .20b	11½	12¼	
Nor Atlan Life	7½	8½	
North Cent .10	7	7⅝	
Northeast Ins .80	19	22	
Northw Nat Lf .50	52	52¾	
Occidental Lf .10	7	8	
Ohio Casualty .60	17¾	18¼	—¼
Old Line Life .30	33	34	—½
OldRepublicIntCp .48	16¼	17¼	+¼
Pacific Std	8	8⅝	
Peerless Ins .30	7¼	7⅝	
Peninsular Lf	17	19	
Penn Life	48¼	48⅝	
Peoples Life .60b	42⅛	44⅛	
Peoples Protective	5	6	
Phila Life .30b	23½	24½	
Piedmont Man	25½	27½	
Preferred Risk .10d	18¼	19¼	
Protective Lf .36	14⅝	15⅛	
Provident Lf .20b	15½	16½	
Providnt Lf&Acc .64	65	67	
Pyramid Life .20g	16	17½	
Rep Ins Tex 1.20	24½	26⅛	
Rep Nat Life .20	25	26	
Richmond 1	49	50	
Safeco 1.10	54¼	55⅛	
Safeco pf .98	19⅛	20	
Seaboard Life	7⅝	8¼	
St Paul Co 1	47	47½	
Secur Conn Lf †	10½	11	
Security Cp 2b	39⅛	40	
Sec Title&Guar .20	11	12½	
Sierra Life	3⅛	4⅛	
Southland Life 1	43	45	
Swn Life Ins .80	34⅝	35⅛	
Std Sec Life	24¼	25	
State Capital .28	14⅝	15⅜	
Statesman Group .05e	3⅞	4⅛	
Sun Life Ins .28	15½	16	
Supreme Life	12½	14½	
Ti Corp 1.40	31¾	32½	
Time Holding .40b	32	33¼	
Underwriters Nat	42	43	
Unicoa .80	24½	25	
Unit Amer Lf †	7	7½	
United Fire .40g	13½	14½	
Unit Founders	19	20	
Unit Liberty Lf	12½	14	
Unit Life&Acc .10	14⅝	15	
Unit Services .27g	41	43	
US Fid&Guar 4	69	69½	
Variable An Life	27¾	28½	
Volkswagen Ins	6¼	6⅝	
Washington Nat .68	41	42	
Westn Cas&S 1.40	43¼	44	
Westn Resources	3⅝	4⅛	
Windsor Life	7⅝	8⅛	
World Svc .10g	10¼	11¼	
Zenith Unit Corp	4	4½	

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked
Nov. 6	7.60	6.05
Nov. 13	7.00	6.20
Nov. 20	7.00	6.30
Nov. 28	7.00	6.14
Nov. 30	7.00	6.15
Dec. 4	6.95	6.33
Dec. 11	6.88	6.33
Dec. 18	6.88	6.33
Dec. 23	6.87	6.38
Dec. 26	6.86	6.30
Dec. 31	6.86	6.32
1970		
Jan. 2	6.98	6.83
Jan. 8	7.01	6.86
Jan. 15	7.02	6.86
Jan. 22	7.02	6.92
Jan. 29	6.99	6.94
Jan. 31	7.03	6.75
Feb. 5	7.04	6.76
Feb. 13	7.05	6.78
Feb. 19	7.00	6.83
Feb. 19	7.00	6.88
Feb. 26	7.09	6.82
Feb. 28	7.11	6.83
Mar. 5	7.15	6.95
Mar. 12	7.15	6.95
Mar. 19	7.16	6.98
Mar. 23	7.18	7.11
Mar. 26	7.17	7.00
Mar. 31	7.14	6.96
Apr. 2	7.28	7.16
Apr. 9	7.29	7.15
Apr. 16	7.29	7.19
Apr. 22	7.31	7.26
Apr. 23	7.33	7.24
Apr. 30	7.30	7.26
May 31	7.25	7.08
June 22	7.40	7.38
June 30	7.29	7.16
July 31	7.30	7.26
Aug. 31	7.27	7.09
Sept. 30	7.15	7.02
Oct. 31	7.03	6.98
Bond '71-'66, 2½s	93.18	93.28
Bond '93-'88s, 4s	71.14	71.30

American Stock Exchange

Week Ended Nov. 1, 1969

	Sales	High	Low	Cl.
Syntex	654,600	83⅝	73½	74⅞
Husky O	410,700	14¼	11¼	12⅞
Nytronics	301,400	18⅝	16⅛	17⅞
Cam Ch	288,600	12⅝	10⅝	12
Stylon	283,400	25⅛	20⅜	23⅝
Leasco D wt	263,600	16⅛	14⅛	15⅞
Data Pr	261,300	19⅝	16⅜	17⅞
4 Seasons	253,200	90⅝	81¼	88⅛
Nat Hlth b	218,500	13	11⅛	13
Kaiser In	213,300	21	19⅞	20⅞

Volume: 24,989,065 shares.
Year to date: 1,048,805,114 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,149.
Advances: 463; declines, 612; unchanged, 73.
New 1969 highs, 63; lows, 39.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

general educational services corporation

$8,000,000

6% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due October 1, 1989

Convertible into Common Stock at $56 per Share

310,000 Shares Common Stock ($.10 Par Value)

The Underwriters of this issue included:

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This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these Securities. No offering is made except by a Prospectus filed with the Department of Law of the State of New York and the Bureau of Securities, Department of Law and Public Safety of the State of New Jersey. Neither the Attorney General of the State of New York nor the Bureau of Securities of the State of New Jersey has passed on or endorsed the merits of said offering.

NEW ISSUE October 31, 1969

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WILL ROSS, INC.

A new symbol on the New York Stock Exchange

WR

WILL ROSS, INC. is pleased to announce that its Common Stock and 5¼% Subordinated Convertible Debentures due in 1989 have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange effective today. Our Common Stock also has been listed on the Midwest Stock Exchange.

Our trading symbol has been designated as WR. Behind this symbol is a successful organization in its 55th year of operation.

Will Ross, a Milwaukee-based health and science oriented company, operates 25 sales and distribution warehouse facilities throughout the United States and Puerto Rico for hospital and laboratory supplies and equipment, and has manufacturing operations in the United States and Canada in laboratory gases, fine chemicals, optics, dipped latex products, medical and hospital printed forms, injection molded plastics, hospital apparel, and other hospital specialty products.

Since 1959 Will Ross, Inc. sales have increased 707% and net income 1,159%. The fiscal year ended March 31, 1969 was one of continuing progress, with the following significant milestones being passed:

- 10th consecutive year of increased dividend payments per share
- 14th consecutive year of increased income per share
- 17th consecutive year of increased net sales
- 35th consecutive year of dividend payments on common stock

For additional information regarding Will Ross, Inc. write for our annual report or consult your stockbroker.

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BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

WR-3

Anti-SST U.S. Report Is Released

Congressman Says It Was Kept Secret

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—A U.S. congressman Friday released a government report generally opposed to production of a supersonic airliner rivaling the Anglo-French Concorde.

The report said the aircraft would be 36 percent more expensive for passengers than other planes, its marketability is in considerable doubt and it might prove hazardous to passengers and crew.

The report was released by Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D., Wis., who recently criticized the Transportation Department for keeping it secret because it was generally unfavorable to the plane.

President Nixon last month gave the green light to production of prototypes after considering the report, which was drawn up by representatives of the Defense, Treasury, Commerce, Health and other departments.

The report said there was great uncertainty whether the public would be willing to pay extra to travel on the supersonic airliner—which is being built by the Boeing and General Eelectric companies.

It said the effect of production on the overall U.S. balance of payments gave substantial reason for recommending a delay in further supersonic airliner (SST) development.

The report said U.S. actions on the SST "will undoubtedly stimulate an adverse political action."

By 1978, SST fares would be 36 percent higher than subsonic fares, it said.

It seems unlikely the SST would force supersonic fares below Concorde levels and drive Concorde from the market, as the Federal Aviation Agency assumed, the report continued.

"There is a great uncertainty concerning whether the public will be willing to pay extra cost for the time saved by flying in the SST," the report said.

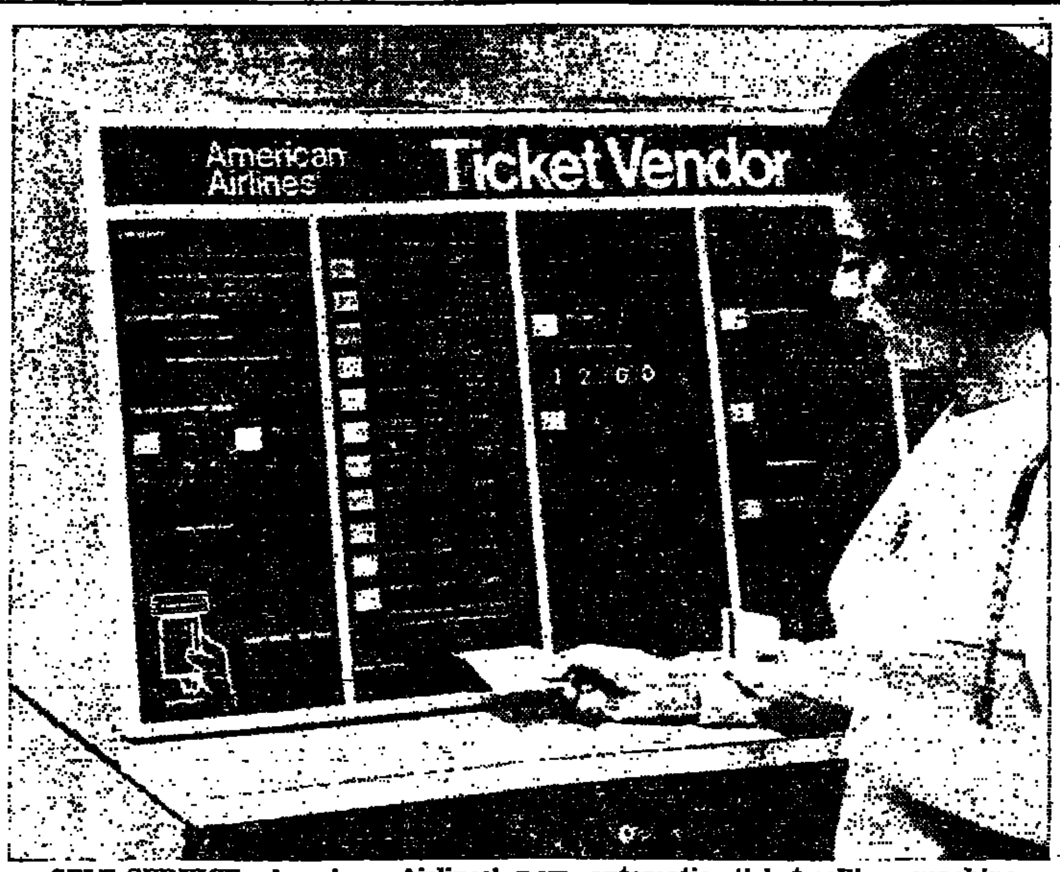
"For this reason, the projected market is subject to wide error."

The aircraft might prove hazardous to passengers and crew and would cause a deterioration in the environment in and around landing areas, it said.

For this reason, the plane should be restricted to over-water flights as far as possible, the report said.

Rep. Reuss said the report was given to him by the Department of Transportation after he had exerted strong pressure.

The department had previously refused to show it to him.



SELF-SERVICE—American Airlines' new automatic ticket-selling machine.

Airline to Test Automatic Ticket Vendor

LOS GATOS, Calif., Nov. 2 (NYT).—The airline industry has come up with a new time-saver—a machine that will sell a traveler his ticket.

Two of the machines, developed by the IBM Corp. in cooperation with American Airlines and American Express, will be given a three-month test, starting in January, at Chicago's O'Hare Airport. The purpose of the test will be to see if all "human factors" have been taken into account in the design of the system, according to Jerry Svigals, project manager for IBM.

The automated ticket-seller was publicly demonstrated for the first time in Los Gatos last week. The Chicago test will work this way:

Magnetic Credit Cards

A group of 18,000 selected American Express and American Airlines credit-card holders in the Chicago area will be issued new credit cards. The new cards will carry a magnetic stripe on which is encoded information that verifies the credit and activates the ticket printer.

By punching buttons on a panel, the traveler tells the machine whether he has a reservation. If he does, the device checks the American Airlines reservations computer and issues the ticket.

If the traveler has no reservation, he may punch a button indicating that he wants to go to one of nine destinations. The panel then flashes the time of the next flight for which space is available. The traveler may select one-way or round-trip tickets.

Mr. Svigals, the IBM project manager, said the cards and ticket forms used in the system conform to uniform standards accepted by 109 airlines.

In Less Than - Minute

Walter J. Rauscher, vice-president of passenger sales and services for American Airlines, said that the ticket vender was not intended to interfere with the commissions of travel agents in the sale of tickets. He said that 80 to 90 percent of the passengers arriving at an airport have already made reservations and simply want to buy their ticket.

The electronic device, Mr. Rauscher said, eliminates the "talk time" and "wait time" at airline counters. The machine takes less than a minute to deliver a ticket.

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Wall Street Profit-Taking Sends Week's Prices Lower

(Continued from Page 9)

cial and business developments this week included:

● The Federal Home Loan Bank board's report that the average mortgage interest rate rose in September to 8.08 percent from 8 percent the month before and 7.24 percent a year ago.

● A ruling by a federal Court of Appeals that General Electric, now struck by 13 unions, was guilty of unfair bargaining practices in its 1960 labor dispute, and a statement by the company that it would have to raise prices on many products after the strike.

● The move by the Kaiser Aluminum Chemical Corp. to increase prices on many plate and sheet products accounting for 15 percent of the industry's shipments.

● The announcement by RCA that it was laying off 1,325 of 18,500 employees to cut inventories of small color television sets.

● The proposal by the Federal Reserve Board to prohibit bank-related companies from paying more than 6.5 percent interest on commercial paper, which soared $1.4 billion in September to a new high of $30.2 billion.

The late-week rally cut losses in the stock market last week, but all the leading averages showed moderate declines for the period in less-active trading.

There was a fairly narrow margin between stocks that advanced or closed unchanged. More issues made new highs for the year than made new lows.

The Dow Jones industrial stock index was down 6.27 points, to 855.99.

Among the broader based indicators, the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index declined 0.88, to 97.24, while the New York Stock Exchange composite yielded 0.44, to close at 54.45.

L-T-V Quarter Higher, 9 Mos. Off Sharply

Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., reported Friday slightly higher profits for the third quarter but sharply lower earnings for the first nine months of this year before extraordinary items.

Net income of the conglomerate in the third quarter before extraordinary items rose to $2.3-million, or 44 cents a share, from $2.1-million, or 22 cents a share, in the 1968 period. Share earnings were primarily higher because of a decrease in the average number of common shares in 1969.

Profits after an extraordinary loss of $1,832,000 in the third quarter from sale of investments by a subsidiary sent net income for the period down to $509,000. In the corresponding period last year, the company's net income rose to $5,153,000, resulting from an extraordinary gain of $3,060,000 from sale of property. The company's sales rose to $960,957,000 from $791,758,000.

Profits Tumble

For the nine-month period, the company's profits before extraordinary items tumbled to $11.3-million, or $2.44 a share, from $31.3-million, or $3.51 a share, in the like year-before period.

However, losses of $11,427,000 from the sale of investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies gave LTV a loss for the period of $170,000 after extraordinary items.

In the similar period last year, the company's sales of property from which it derived $3,060,000 sent its profits up to $24,366,000. Sales advanced to $2,737,021,000 from $1,945,623,000.

James J. Ling, chairman and chief executive, said that net income was lower than anticipated because of disappointing operating results in several subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries' Results

Net income of the LTV Aerospace Corporation, principal subsidiary of Ling-Temco-Vought, totaled $11,902,000 in the first nine months of this year while sales totaled $486,521,000. This means that net income rose 17 percent from $10,180,000 in the corresponding 1968 period while sales showed a 36 percent increase from the $359,016,000 recorded for the nine months of last year.

Earnings per common share were $1.76 compared with $1.55 for the similar period of 1968.

Net income for the three months ended Sept. 30, increased 11 percent on a 37 percent increase in sales. Net income for the three-month period was $4,580,000, or 67 cents a share, compared with $4,130,000, or 62 cents a share, for the similar period of 1968. Sales of $187,755,000 for the latest three-month period compared with $137,453,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

The Eurobond Market

(Continued from Page 9)

100 million D-mark issue at 7 1/2 percent priced between 97 and 98. The 15-year bonds will be redeemable either from a sinking fund or by ballot at par after a five-year grace period, to give the bonds an average life of 10.5 years.

* * *

Bayer's $75 million, 12-year issue, from the German firm's international financing subsidiary, is a rather special case. Each bond carries warrants to buy 19 common shares of Bayer at a price yet to be fixed. At present stock prices, this puts coverage at almost 100 percent on the bonds (i.e. the value of the stock options is nearly equal to face value of the bonds). Previous issues of the sort have had a coverage of only 50 to 60 percent.

The reasons for the unexpectedly large coverage are, for one, the large size of the issue—second only to Philips' $100 million flotation earlier this year—but more significantly, the low 6 percent coupon expected.

The Goldman, Sachs-managed Ford issue—long rumored, with some persistent reports saying it would amount to as much as $30 million in straight debt plus $30 million in convertible—is for $25 million with a coupon of 8 percent anticipated. The sinking fund on this 12-year issue begins Dec. 15, to retire 68 percent of the issue prior to maturity. The bonds will not otherwise be redeemable before Dec. 1, 1977.

Transocean Gulf Oil plans a $30 million, 15-year issue. The bonds are also expected at 8 percent, priced at a discount, and will be guaranteed by the parent Gulf Oil Corp. The flotation means the market will have absorbed $100 million from Gulf in the last 12 months—with a $40 million 7 percent issue at 98 1/2 a year ago and a $30 million 7 percent at 97 offered in February.

The new Gulf bonds also carry sweetening features. Half of the flotation will come under a delayed delivery option, meaning you sign up now for payment and delivery by Jan. 15. Managers Morgan & Cie. first tried this feature in Europe with the American Brands $25 million, 12-year issue announced last week. They said the American Brands was already oversubscribed by last Wednesday, and that the delay feature had accounted for much of the interest.

The other strong point on both issues is the call date—with the American Brands non-callable for eight years, and the Gulf non-callable for ten.

Other straight debt announced this week was from Istituto Mobiliare Italiano, a government holding company, which plans a $30 million, 12-year issue; and Aer Lingus, coming out with its first dollar Eurobond, $20 million, also for 12 years.

The IMI issue will probably carry a 7 1/4 percent coupon and be priced at 98. Like the recent Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi issue—at 7 percent, 97 1/2—the IMI flotation is expected to be taken up mostly by Italians.

The Aer Lingus issue is expected to carry an 8 1/4 percent coupon and to be priced at a discount. Average life of the bonds will be nine years, and they are guaranteed by the Republic of Ireland.

Most Active Stocks

New York Stock Exchange

Week Ended Nov. 1, 1969

	Sales	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Cont Data	1,395,300	146	114¼	116¾	—27⅝
Fair Cam	606,300	102⅛	91¾	92	— 3
Xerox	568,000	110	102	106¼	— 3⅛
Natomas	541,500	79	62¼	65¾	—12⅜
Boeing	504,100	32¾	30⅛	31¾	— ⅛
Aetna LC.	475,600	41⅞	38	39⅝	— 5⅝
Oc. Pet.	461,200	27⅛	25⅛	25⅞	— 1
Texaco	436,800	31⅜	30⅛	30⅞	— ⅛
Int T&T.	393,600	59¾	57	57⅞	— ¼
Texas In.	368,400	140¼	124	124¾	—12⅞
Litton In.	367,300	58	53½	56⅛	— 1
City Inv.	353,600	35⅜	32¾	34¾	+ 1⅜
Gulf Oil	340,400	33⅛	32	32⅛	— ¼
Int Min	336,900	16⅞	12¼	15⅝	+ 2¾
Am T&T.	336,500	52⅞	50¾	51⅝	— ⅝
El Music.	310,900	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
Sper. Rnd	291,600	48	45¼	45⅞	— 2⅛
Bunk Ra.	280,600	16	14¼	14⅝	— 1¼
CNA Fin	279,900	28⅜	26	28⅛	+ ⅝
Talley In	279,700	36⅞	30¾	38¾	+ 8

Issues traded in: 1,753.

Advances, 740; declines, 892; unchanged, 121.

New 1969 highs, 87; lows, 45.

Volume	All stocks
Last week	62,885,550 shares
Week ago	79,558,930 shares
Year ago	56,242,100 shares

Jan. 1 to date	All stocks
1969	2,364,628,551 shares
1968	2,426,513,157 shares
1967	2,119,385,640 shares

Market Averages

Week Ended Nov. 1, 1969

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
30 Ind.	866.95	839.82	855.99	— 6.27
20 Rails	204.11	198.61	200.20	— 1.03
15 Util.	120.30	117.55	119.02	— 0.13
65 Comb.	291.01	283.75	286.90	— 1.84
Standard & Poor's Index				
500 Stock	95.73	95.61	97.34	— 0.88

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	Day PL	IowaPsv	NoStaPw	SCarEG
	DelPwLt	Ia So Util	Ohio Edis	SouCalE
Alleg Pw	DetEdis	Kan CPL	Okla GE	South Co
AmElPw	Duke Pw	KanGE	OrangeR	SoulnGE
ArizPubSvc	DuqLt	Kan Pwl	OtterTPw	Swest PS
AtCityEl	East Util	Ky Util	Pac G El	TampaEl
Balt GE	EmpDist	LongIsLt	PacPwL	Tex Util
Bos Edis	Fla Pow	LouisGE	PaPwLt	Toled Ed
CaroPLt	FlaPwLt	MidSoUtil	Phila El	TucsonG E
Can Hud	GPubUt	MinnPLt	PotomEl	Un Elec
CentIllLt	GulfStaUt	MoPubS	PubSvcColo	Unitilium
CentIlPS	Hawii El	MontDUt	Pub Sv Ind	Utah PL
CenMPw	HoustLP	Mont Pw	PubSvNH	Va El Pw
Cant SW	IdahoPw	Nevada Pw	PubSvNM	Was Wat
Cinn GE	Ill Pow	NEngEl	PSvcEG	WisElPw
ClevElIll	Indpls PL	NE Gs El	PugSPL	WiscPwLt
Col SoOh	Inters PW	NYSta EG	RochG	WisPsvc
Comw Ed	Ia El LP	Niag MP	StJos LP	AmWWks
Con Edis	Ia Ill GE	Noeast UT	SanDieGas	Hack Wat

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS	Comsat	Mt St TT	So NE Tel
	Cont Tel	NEngTT	Telautogrh
	GTel El	PacT&T	Unit Util
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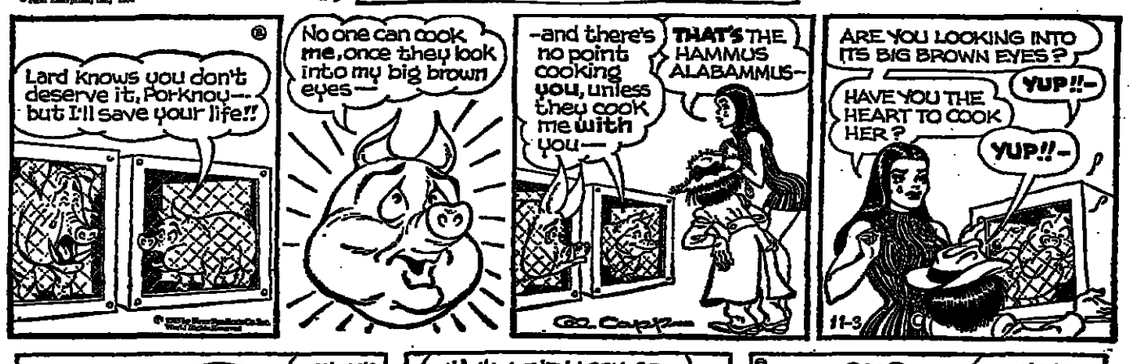
PEANUTS

B.C.

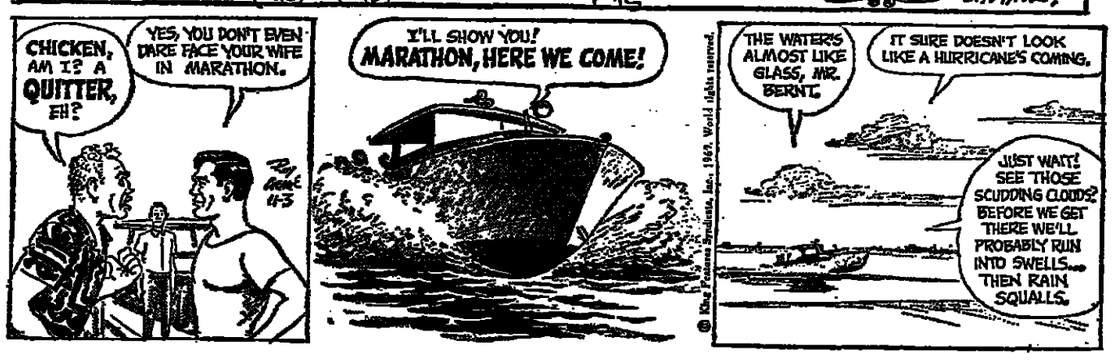
L'IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

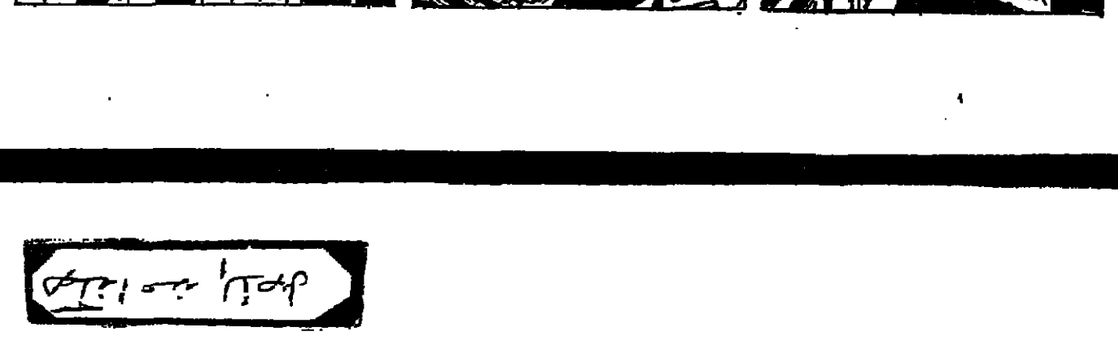


WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal from the final of the 1969 world championship was a comedy of errors.

In the auction shown, a Chinese pair reached the optimistic contract of six no-trump after South had opened with a traditional two no-trump bid, showing 22-24 points, and North had used the Gerber convention to guard against the possibility of losing two aces.

Prospects of making 12 tricks in no-trump were very poor, but as it happened West was in danger of being subjected to an endplay. After a spade lead, South cashed all his spade tricks, discarding a diamond from the dummy. Next he led the club ace, preparing the ground for the endplay against West.

West, a world champion many times over, was not his usual alert self. He should have dropped the king under the ace of clubs, reasoning that South would not make such a play if he held the club jack.

South continued by cashing the queen and king of hearts, and was in a position to execute the endplay, but he did not know it. He cashed the ace of hearts, which would have been right if West had held the missing heart, and followed with the heart jack, which was certainly an error.

This gave West two more opportunities to get rid of his club king, but he failed to see the danger and discarded diamonds. Finally, South led a club, without much hope, and found that he had endplayed West. The forced diamond return ran around to the queen and the slam was made.

NORTH (D)
♠Q 10 5
♡Q 10 8 3
◇A 6 2
♣Q 10 4

WEST	EAST
♠7 4 3 2	♠9 8
♡6 5	♡7 4 2
◇K J 8 7 3	◇9 5 4
♣K 7	♣J 9 6 3 2

SOUTH
♠A K J 6
♡A K J 9
◇Q 10
♣A 8 5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
4♣	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
6 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade four.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

T	R	A	M	P		B	O	E	R		C	I	I	I
B	I	J	O	U		A	R	E	A		O	T	T	O
A	L	A	R	M		H	A	L	L	O	W	E	E	N
R	E	X		P	L	A	N		L	L	A	M	A	S
			S	K	I	M		E	Y	E	R			
T	H	E	W	I	Z	A	R	D		A	D	A	G	E
H	A	V	A	N	A		H	E	R	N		T	E	A
E	V	E	N		R	H	I	N	E		D	O	N	T
T	O	N		O	D	O	M		A	N	A	L	I	E
A	C	T	O	R		H	O	B	G	O	B	L	I	N
			M	A	L	O		L	A	B	S			
R	O	S	E	T	O		S	A	N	S		G	E	E
S	K	E	L	E	T	O	N	S		T	E	A	M	S
V	I	L	L	E		T	A	U	T		E	L	F	I	N
P	E	U	T		O	R	B	S		R	I	F	L	E

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BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

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DOBOL
CYNAGE
LOICAS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

"○○ TO ○○○○○○!"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: JULEP BATHE SIZZLE FORMAL
Answer: *One of any color could be* SO BLUE—A BLOUSE

BOOKS

THE LONG-WINDED LADY: NOTES FROM THE NEW YORKER

By Maeve Brennan. Wm. Morrow & Co. 237 pp.

Reviewed by Edward Abbey

FOR those who read The New Yorker faithfully or frequently the voice of The Long-Winded Lady will be a familiar one. For fifteen years her "letters" have been appearing in "Talk of the Town," that assembly of informal and anonymous verbal ramblings which precedes the formal contents of the magazine. (And follows the first fifty pages of advertising.) Identified only as The Long-Winded Lady, which she is certainly not, we now learn that the creator of these vignettes is Maeve Brennan, short story writer, author of "In and Out of Never-Never Land," and an inhabitant of New York City for twenty-five years.

(Twenty-five years! In New York!)

This book is a collection of forty-seven of Miss Brennan's New Yorker pieces. Not short stories, nor essays, nor really letters, they are actually sketches of ordinary life, ordinary people, ordinary kinds of places on that extraordinary ship of steel, glass, aluminum, granite, grease, smoke and grief called Manhattan. Or as Maeve Brennan describes that indescribable place

"... the most cumbersome, most reckless, most ambitious, most confused, most comical, the saddest and coldest and most human of cities. Sometimes I think that inside New York there is a Wooden Horse struggling desperately to get out, but more often these days I think of New York as the capsized city. Half-capsized, anyway, with the inhabitants hanging on, most of them still able to laugh as they cling to the island that is their life's predicament."

"Ordinary life, ordinary people..." Of course there is nothing commonplace in the common or ordinary in the everyday. Everything glows with strangeness when we look hard enough, or sympathetically enough, and it is this quality which The Long-Winded Lady is able to make real for us in these brief, low-keyed, precise observations of a middle-aged couple windowshopping on Sixth Avenue, of a Latin Quarter musician taking a trombone break on the roof of the nightclub, of a lovers' quarrel in the park in Washington Square, of a transplanted farmhouse set amid giant warehouses on the West Side, of a man standing on the sidewalk and howling wordlessly at the sky. Yes, howling. While bystanders stand by and watch, laughing nervously.

The Long-Winded Lady writes mostly of such apparently trivial incidents—how two showgirls look eating their supper in a restaurant, for example—which she subjects to a scrutiny intensive enough to imply further meanings, a commentary on an entire way of life. "... They were all flesh in color and movement, and they were like stone mommies whose eating time had come and who would, when they finished eating, go back to be monuments. I watched them and I wondered at them because I thought them untrou by every emotion except ap and free of all sensations ex the sensations of satisfacti

Maeve Brennan never re her voice. Unlike her hus man, whom she calls a "t tester," she does not he protest. Or does not appea But underneath the flat N Yorker style, the grimly flappable gentility of ma (which can be mighty exas ating), there is a detect murmur of anger. (Like distant rumble of subway tr under the glass monoliths Park Avenue.) And what I Brennan is angry about is gradual destruction of the she knows and loves, the by step dismantling of the hotels, the old restaurants, old brownstone apartm houses, and with them the way of life. Against this son background of what seem forces more blind and malevo than anything in nature, we given the author's quiet, e sometimes vivid description anonymous little people tr to go about their business, t pleasure, their foolishness a they were unaware of wrecking ball swinging al their heads. Should we ad them for their tenacity courage? Or be enraged their passivity?

Maeve Brennan's New Y is not the New York of "T night Cowboy," "Last Exit Brooklyn," or "Notes Fro Dark Street." Which is jus well. Several years ago I the results of a psychiatric sampling of New Yorkers w indicated that about 70 per of them could use some so mental health treatment. now I suppose the percen would be up to 80. Miss B nan's sketches serve the u purpose of reminding us there are still many peopl that desperate city who managed so far to save only their sanity but wha more important their huma as well. While the ship is ing over.

Whether or not they— we—will survive remains t seen. This book seems to gest that human beings, w marvelously adaptable, are infinitely adaptable, and not be stripped of their esse human character by even most monstrous and su human of institutions.

Hope she's right.

Mr. Abbey wrote this re for The Washington Post.

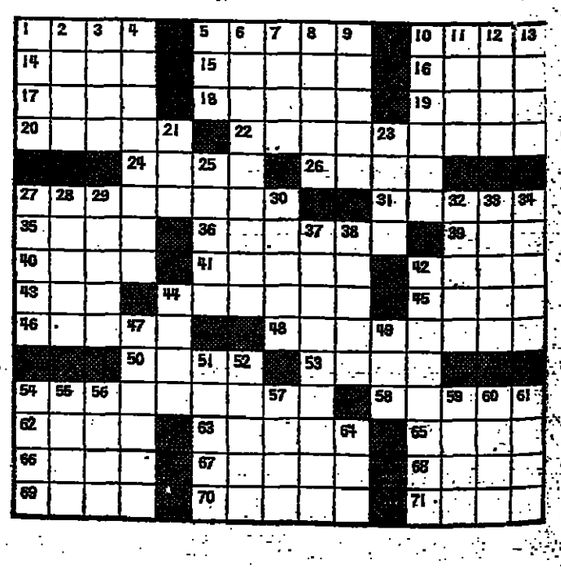
CROSSWORD — By Will We

ACROSS

1 Young salmon.
5 To the point: Lat.
10 Heels.
14 Woodwind.
15 Goddess of hunting.
16 Indian.
17 Palm leaves: Var.
18 Indian or Chinese.
19 Mire.
20 Wading bird.
22 Took forty winks.
24 —— Montez.
26 Leisure.
27 Whales at times.
31 Stems.
35 Nervous.
36 Modifies.
39 Basketball tourney: Abbr.
40 English composer.
41 Bristles.
42 Trick.
43 Legendary bird.
44 Sharpens in a way.
45 ——-in-one.
46 See 22 Across.
48 —— Guard.
50 Profligate.
53 Lounge.
54 March exit.
58 Car.
62 Asian sea.
63 Cutthroat or brown.
65 Edward Everett.
66 Church tribunal.
67 What most letters need.
68 Bettor's concern.
69 Discerned.
70 "Fledermaus" maid.
71 "Hogan's ——."

DOWN

1 Literary bear.
2 Grade of seaman.
3 Cachinnate.
4 Determined.
5 Actress Rehan.
6 Bridge player, at times.
7 Ottoman subject.
8 Growing out.
9 Food from heaven.
10 Barrel maker.
11 On.
12 Be inattentive.
13 Sow.
21 "—— as a Stranger."
23 Snakes.
25 Minimum.
27 Betelgeuse and Antares.
28 Word of mouth
29 Snow leopard.
30 Squelched.
32 Spanish or Bermuda.
33 Cather.
34 Gather courage
37 Edict from Rome.
38 Musical libretti
42 All the way.
44 Portico.
47 Undergraduate course.
49 French pronoun
51 Extreme.
52 Like a cornstalk.
54 Songbird.
55 Curtain or Duk
56 Musical shrew.
57 Sulk.
59 Groove in carpentry.
60 Former opera star.
61 Kind of egg.
64 Nautical chain.



Dartmouth Blasts Yale, 42-21

Buckeyes, Longhorns, Vols Roll; Florida, LSU Upset

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 2 (AP).—Top-ranked Ohio State thundered over Northwestern, 35-6, yesterday, for the Buckeyes' sixth straight victory.

Jim Otis scored three touchdowns and became Ohio State's all-time best rushing fullback and quarterback Rex Kern outsmarted Northwestern with a tricky blend of passing and his own keeper steps.

Kern rushed for 94 yards on 12 tries and completed ten of 17 passes for 117 yards before he was taken up in the fourth period and left the game. Otis carried 27 times for 127 yards and a career total of 2,261 which topped Bob Ferguson's school record of 2,512.

Texas 45, SMU 14

James Street, Jim Bertelsen, Steve Worster and Ted Koy each gained more than 100 yards rushing as Texas piled up 611 yards on the ground in defeating Southern Methodist, 45-14. Texas led, 10-3, at halftime but broke open the contest with three touchdowns in the third period. SMU was held to 14 yards on the ground.

Tennessee 17, Georgia 3

Tennessee scored two touchdowns in less than two minutes in the second period in a 17-3 victory over Georgia, ranked No. 11, in a downpour of rain at Athens, Ga. Tennessee took a 7-3 lead when Don McCauley scored from one yard out with 4:38 left in the first half and Curt Watson plunged over from the three with 2:55 left after an interception on the next to last series of downs.

Arkansas 35, Texas A & M 13

Bill Montgomery threw touchdown passes of ten and five yards and Bill Burnett scored on runs of one, two and four yards in leading Arkansas to its sixth straight victory, 35-13, over Texas A & M. Two of the Arkansas touchdowns were set up by fumble recoveries by Tommy end Bruce James. Arkansas led, 28-7, at halftime.

Penn State 38, Boston College 16

Penn State rallied from behind and finally pulled away from Boston College to win, 38-16, after trailing by only 17-16 after three periods. Charlie Pittman, Lydell Mitchell and Franco Harris each gained more than 100 yards rushing as Penn State extended its string of unbeaten games to 26.

Mississippi 26, LSU 23

Quarterback Archie Manning scored on two one-yard runs and the five-yarder and also threw a nine-yard touchdown pass as Mississippi handed LSU its first defeat, being 6-2-3.

Auburn 38, Florida 12

Auburn, ranked No. 17, pulled off its fifth victory against two defeats with nine interceptions and Pat Sullivan's passing in a 38-12 victory over ninth-ranked Florida. John Reaves, Florida's passing wizard, found his range in the second half and threw for two touchdowns but it was too little and too late.

Missouri 41, Kansas State 38

Slotback Jon Staggers scored two touchdowns, passed for a third and set up three others in Missouri's 41-38 upset victory over Kansas State. Kansas State scored 32 points in the second half and held a 31-21 lead with 11 minutes remaining.

Notre Dame 47, Navy 0

Notre Dame's football legions crushed Navy, 47-0, crunching out 597 yards rushing and romping to a school record of 720 yards total offense. The coach of the Irish, Ara Parseghian pulled Notre Dame's No. 1 offensive unit, headed by its quarterback Joe Theismann, with four minutes to go in the first half. Parseghian used his second, third, fourth and fifth teams exclusively on both offense and defense in the second half.

Air Force 13, Army 6

Aerodynamics and meteorology, two subjects indigenous to future pilots, aided the Air Force Academy to a 13-6 victory over Army. Taking off into the wind as if he were a jet fighter, Ernie Jennings zoomed 98 yards with a kickoff return for the winning touchdown moments after Army, in its infantry style, had produced a 6-6 tie on a 27-yard field goal by Arden Jensen midway in the final period. Earlier, with the wind at his back, Dennis Leuthauser had provided the Falcons with a pair of 42-yard field goals.

Southern Cal 14, California 9

Quarterback Jimmy Jones led Southern California on a last-minute, 45-yard drive, capped by a one-yard touchdown plunge by Clarence Davis, to avert an upset and beat California, 14-9. Jones made a key pass to end Bob Chandler to keep the drive going, and Davis bulled away from an aroused Cal defense to pile up crucial yardage. The Bears' Dave Penhall attempted to bring Cal back with less than a minute remaining, but cornerback Sandy Durko intercepted his pass to seal the Trojan victory.

UCLA 57, Washington 14

Dennis Dummit threw two touchdown passes and Mickey Cureton scored two others as UCLA walloped Washington, 57-14. It was the most points UCLA had scored against Washington since 1921, when the Bruins romped, 72-3.

Purdue 49, Illinois 22

Quarterback Mike Phipps scored two touchdowns on short runs and passed for two others as Purdue won, 49-22, over Illinois.

Indiana 16, Michigan State 0

Don Warner kicked three field goals as Indiana defeated Michigan State, 16-6, and remained among the eligibles for a Rose Bowl bid. Warner, a senior end, is the first player in Indiana history to kick three field goals in a game. He scored on kicks of 38, 30 and 41 yards in the second, third and fourth quarters, respectively. Indiana's touchdown came on a 43-yard punt return by Larry Highbaugh, the Big Ten sprint champion, with 29 seconds to play in the first quarter.

Michigan 35, Wisconsin 7

Sophomore Bill Taylor exploded for touchdown runs of 37 and 51 yards in the first quarter to start a Michigan landslide which ended in a 35-7 victory over Wisconsin. Taylor delighted a homecoming crowd of 60,438 by carrying 15 times over the new artificial playing surface and gaining 143 yards, 109 of them in the first quarter, before retiring at half time.

Dartmouth 42, Yale 21

Dartmouth's undefeated football team, a magnificent machine with speed and blocking galore, swept past Yale, 42-21, before a Yale Bowl crowd of 49,958. The victory was Dartmouth's sixth and a significant milestone on the Indians' intended trip to the Ivy League championship.

The defeat was Yale's first in 18 league games over the last three seasons and the points scored on the Elis today were the most any Dartmouth team had registered in the 53-game series that began in 1884.

Princeton 33, Brown 6

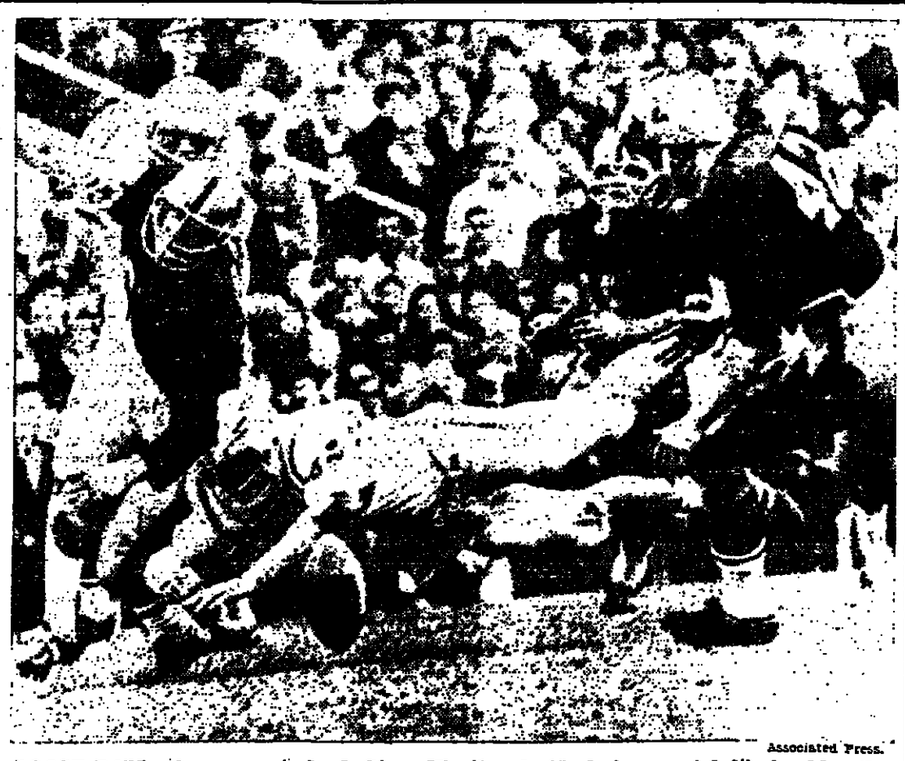
Princeton shook off its first-quarter scoring jinx with three touchdowns and went on to defeat Brown, 33-6. Scott MacBean, the senior quarterback who leads the Ivy League in passing and total offense, took charge of the Tiger attack from the outset. In seven plays, MacBean guided the Tigers 60 yards into the end zone, with Brian McCullough capping the drive on a 5-yard burst around right end.

Harvard 20, Penn 6

Penn and Harvard, teams going nowhere in particular in this year's Ivy League race, went at *each other before a homecoming* crowd of 30,943 in Philadelphia's Franklin Field and the Crimson came out on top, 20-6. Ray Hornblower, a senior halfback, had the best afternoon of his career, gaining 173 yards in 28 carries to move into fourth place on the all-time Harvard rushing list, just 17 yards behind Bobby Leo at 1,612.

Pittsburgh 21, Syracuse 20

The Pittsburgh Panthers, who had lost five straight to Syracuse and were a two-touchdown underdog, pulled off a 21-20 surprise by scoring two touchdowns in the last minute of the first half and then holding the Orange in the second half just enough to make them go for field goals instead of touchdowns three times. If any one man was responsible for the victory, it was Dennis Ferris, a junior tailback who ran for 107 yards on 20 carries, caught four passes for 84 yards and scored two touchdowns.



Associated Press.

LOOSE BALL—Army quarterback Steve Westbrook (dark jersey at left) fumbles the ball after being hit by the Air Force's Al Wurglitz (in flight) at West Point Saturday. Army recovered that one, but lost the game to the Falcons, 13-6.

Jets Rally to Down Dolphins

Cook Fires Bengals Past Raiders

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2 (AP).—Rookie quarterback Greg Cook, back in form after fighting a sore arm for four weeks, fired Cincinnati to a 24-0 halftime lead today leading the inspired Bengals to a 31-17 American Football League upset of Oakland.

Cook, who did not play in three of four straight Bengal losses, rifled touchdown passes to seldom-used end Chip Myers and the Bengal defense came up with four interceptions and a fumble recovery to end the Raiders' unbeaten streak of 15 games.

Myers, a free agent from Northwest Oklahoma picked up by Cincinnati this season, made two spectacular catches for 35 and 8-yard touchdowns as the Raiders lost their first game this year. Myers, who had a tryout with San Francisco last year, had caught only one pass in the Bengals' first seven games.

Jets 34, Dolphins 31

The New York Jets, rallying from an 11-point half-time deficit, turned a blocked punt by defensive tackle John Elliott into a 36-yard field goal by Jim Turner with 2:41 left to play and defeated the Miami Dolphins, 34-31.

Joe Namath led the Jets from behind with scoring passes to George Sauer and Don Maynard in the final period before Elliott and Turner, the AFL scoring leader, snapped a 31-31 deadlock with his 20th field goal of the season.

Bob Griese, whose fourth touchdown pass of the game had sent the Dolphins ahead, 31-24, with 9:22 to play, then combined with reserve quarterback Rick Norton to lead the visitors back to the Jets' 35-yard line. But Bill Baird intercepted Griese on the 17 in the final minute of play, sealing New York's sixth victory in eight starts.

Patriots 24, Oilers 0

Rookie sensation Ron Sellers grabbed a pair of scoring passes from Mike Taliaferro and the Boston Patriots shocked the Houston Oilers 24-0 for their first American Football League victory under new coach Clive Rush.

The Patriots, who had lost nine straight dating back to the final two games of the 1968 season under ousted coach Mike Holovak, threw up a mighty defense in dealing Houston's hopes for the Eastern Division title a sharp blow.

Boston assumed command at the outset, taking the opening kickoff and rolling downfield only to be stopped inches from the goal. A few minutes later Gino Cappelletti's 31-yard field goal attempt sailed wide. The Patriots finally broke the scoreless deadlock on Cappelletti's 30-yard field goal early in the second period and were on their way, posting their first home shutout in history. Their third and last previous shutout was in Buffalo in 1967.

Chiefs 29, Bills 7

Len Dawson's quarterbacking, Jan Stenerud's five field goals and a tough Kansas City defense carried the Chiefs to a 29-7 victory over the Buffalo Bills.

Dawson, 34, who missed five games because of a knee injury, came off the bench in the third period to put Kansas City in field goal position four times. Until Stenerud connected on his third three-pointer, from 37 yards, the Bills were in front, 7-6.

Stenerud also booted field goals from 47, 34, 44 and 18 yards.

Kansas City wrapped up the game with less than two minutes to play when Mike Garrett went through the Buffalo line for a 34-yard touchdown and a five-yard jaunt. Three seconds showed on the clock when he scored the second TD.

Packers Down Steelers

Browns Stun Dallas, Rams and Colts Win

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Bill Nelsen threw five touchdown passes today as the Cleveland Browns, capitalizing on Dallas fumbles, interceptions and penalties, crushed the favored Cowboys, 42-10.

Nelsen completed 17 of 25 for 249 yards and threw touchdown passes of 48 and 21 yards to Paul Warfield, ten and seven yards to Gary Collins and ten yards to Chip Glass.

The other Cleveland touchdown came on a one-yard run by rookie fullback Ron Johnson.

Colts 41, Redskins 17

Baltimore's revamped defense intercepted three passes which Tom Matte turned into touchdown runs and the Colts scored another after a blocked punt to blast Washington, 41-17, for their 18th National Football League victory in a row over the Redskins.

Baltimore's fourth victory in seven games kept alive lingering hopes of catching unbeaten Los Angeles in the Coastal Division. The Redskins are 4-3-1.

Matte carried the brunt of Baltimore's offense with 21 runs for 117 yards and quarterback John Unitas completed ten of 20 passes for 139 yards.

Earl Morrall relieved Unitas after the Colts rolled up a 34-17 lead and took the Colts in for another touchdown on a 44-yard pass to rookie Ed Hinton and a ten-yard run by another freshman pro, Sam Havrilak.

Bob Grant, starting at left outside linebacker for the first time, intercepted two passes by Sonny Jurgensen of the Redskins which became Colt touchdowns.

Rams 38, Falcons 6

Roman Gabriel threw three touchdown passes to lead the Los Angeles Rams to their seventh consecutive victory, a 38-6 romp over the Atlanta Falcons.

Gabriel, enjoying the finest season of his eight-year professional career, completed 18 of 25 passes for 236 yards and threw no interceptions. He was thrown for a loss only once during the little more than three periods that he directed the potent Ram attack.

Gabriel hit on 18 of 25 passes for 236 yards, including the scoring tosses of 22 yards to Wendell Tucker, 21 yards to Jack Snow and 33 yards to Larry Smith.

Gabriel, who engineered a pair of 80-yard touchdown drives in the second half, left the game after hitting Smith for a score with 13:06 remaining. Gabriel's replacement, Karl Sweetan, quickly struck for the Rams' fourth touchdown in the air by hitting Tommy Mason in the right flat on a 67-yard scoring play with 9:47 left.

Meanwhile, an awesome Ram defense had made it easy by limiting the Falcons to only six yards net offense in the first half.

Eagles 23, Giants 20

Norm Snead's second touchdown pass to Ben Hawkins gave the Philadelphia Eagles a 23-20 upset victory over the New York Giants before 62,963 fans in the rain at Yankee Stadium. The winning score came with one minute and six seconds to go.

Al Nelson intercepted a Fran Tarkenton pass on his own 32 on the final play of the game when the Giants threatened to get within field goal range in the final seconds.

Snead, who had been intercepted four times, clicked with a 34-yard toss to Hawkins for the winner at 13:54 of the final period after the Giants had rallied to take the lead.

Sam Baker had kicked three field goals of 45, 32 and 38 yards and Hawkins had taken a seven-yard pass from Snead in the second period.

The Giants scored in the opening half on two field goals by Pete Gogolak of 40 and 33 yards and then surged back in the second half to take the lead on Scott Eaton's interception and 23-yard run in the final period.

Packers 38, Steelers 34

Travis Williams scored three touchdowns, including an 83-yard punt return and a 96-yard kickoff return then set up the decisive score with a 31-yard run, as the Green Bay Packers turned back the Pittsburgh Steelers, 38-34.

Veteran Bart Starr, who entered the game in the final minutes of the third quarter after sitting out the first three with a sore arm, fired a 43-yard touchdown pass with five minutes left to Carroll Dale to put the Packers ahead for good.

The Steelers had come from behind at the start of the fourth quarter to tie the score at 31-31 when Dick Shiner, taking over for injured Terry Hanratty, fired a 53-yard touchdown pass to Roy Jefferson.

Saints 51, Cardinals 42

Bill Kilmer's six touchdown passes led New Orleans to its biggest point production ever as the previously winless Saints whipped St. Louis, 51-42.

Charlie Johnson of the Cardinals also threw six touchdown passes in the wild offensive show, but the Saints added scores on a short run and a field goal for their margin.

The game's 12 touchdown passes erased the old NFL record of 11 set by the New York Giants seven and Washington Redskins' four in 1962.

The 51 points represented the most ever scored on a Cardinal team since it moved to St. Louis from Chicago in 1960. The most points a New Orleans team had scored previously was 37 against Washington last year.

Other Late Scores

Vikings 31, Bears 14.
Lions 26, 49ers 14.

College Football Results

EAST

Air Force 13, Army 6.
Amherst 37, Tufts 6.
Boston U. 27, Connecticut 21.
Bowdoin 13, Bates College 10.
Buffalo 33, Temple 0.
Carnegie-Mellon 42, Johns Hopkins 0.
Colby College 29, Maine Maritime 6.
Colgate 14, Lehigh 14.
Cornell 19, Columbia 3.
Dartmouth 42, Yale 21.
Delaware 44, Rutgers 0.
Delaware Val. 35, Susquehanna 20.
E. Stroudsburg 35, Dela. State 12.
E. Michigan 58, Northeastern 0.
Gettysburg Col. 19, Lafayette 10.
Harvard 20, Pennsylvania 6.
Jersey City 25, Cheyney State 0.
Juniata 41, Washington and Jeff 21.
Kings Point 35, Hobart College 6.
Lebanon Valley 43, Franklin and Mar 14.
Maine 40, Hofstra 34.
Massachusetts 48, Vermont 7.
Moravian 26, Albright 22.
Muhlenberg 66, Swarthmore 7.
Norwich 16, Middlebury 14.
Penn. State 38, Boston College 16.
Pittsburgh 21, Syracuse 20.
Princeton 33, Brown 6.
Rhode Island 14, New Hampshire 6.
Upsala 8, Lycoming 7.
Wesleyan 24, Hamilton 8.
West Chester 61, Mansfield St. 8.
Westminster (Pa.) 14, Waynesburg 7.
Williams 34, Union 0.
Williams 34, Union 6.
Wittenberg 45, Bucknell 8.

SOUTH

Alabama 23, Mississippi St. 19.
Alabama St. 26, Alabama A & M 6.
Auburn 38, Florida 12.
Bethune-Cook 14, S. Carolina St. 14.
Bluefield St. 31, W. Va. Wesley 15.
Carson-Newman 38, Lenoir Rhyne 36.
Catawba 17, Presbyterian 10.
Centre College 21, Wilmington 7.
Clemson 40, Maryland 0.
Davidson 29, Virginia Military 6.
E. Carolina 24, Furman 21.
E. Kentucky 24, Murray St. 12.
Emory & Henry 35, Hampden-Sydney 15.
Florida St. 34, S. Carolina 9.
Georgia Tech 20, Duke 7.
Howard 6, Hampton Inst. 0.
J. C. Smith 30, Winston Salem 8.
Knoxville 12, Fisk 8.
Marshall 21, Bowling Green 16.
McNeese St. 17, Troy State 14.
Memphis State 42, Tulsa 24.
Norfolk St. 7, Maryland St. 6.
North Carolina 12, Virginia 0.
N. Carolina A & T 20, Morgan St. 19.
N. Carolina Col. 49, Shaw 9.
Randolph-Macon 61, W. Maryland 12.
Richmond 45, Citadel 12.
Sewanee 37, Washington & Lee 21.
S. Mississippi 24, Louisiana Tech 23.
Southern U. 30, Tennessee St. 22.
SW Louisiana 6, NE Louisiana St. 7.
SW Memphis 21, Principia 2.
Tampa 45, Quantico Marines 13.
Tennessee 17, Georgia 3.
Tennessee Tech 28, Chattanooga 21.
Vanderbilt 26, Tulane 22.
Virginia Tech 45, William & Mary 0.
Virginia Union 12, Petersburg St. 7.
West Virginia 7, Kentucky 6.
West Va. St. 20, Glenville St. 7.
W. Kentucky 27, Morehead St. 2.
Wofford 36, Appalachian St. 21.

MIDWEST

Anderson 44, Franklin Col. 28.
Augustana (Ill.) 15, Carroll 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 36, Ohio Wesleyan 14.
Ball State 15, Middle Tenn. St. 12.
Bemidji St. 39, Bethel 13.
Bethany (Kans.) 27, McPherson 7.
Black Hills St. 30, S. Dakota Tech 8.
Cincinnati 40, Arkansas St. Col. 18.
Coe 35, North Park 0.
Central Methodist 8, Eureka 6.
Concordia 38, Minn. Duluth 7.
Concordia (Neb.) 22, NW Col. (Iowa) 21.
Cordell-College 42, Beloit 7.
Culver-Stockton 14, Tarkio 6.
Dayton 22, Xavier 14.
Dickinson St. 14, Mayville St. 14.
Doane 28, Nebraska Wesleyan 24.
Drake 26, S. Dakota 24.
Emporia St. 42, Omaha 21.
Evansville 14, Butler 9.
Gustavus Adolphus 12, MacAlester 7.
Hanover 30, Taylor 21.
Hastings 56, Peru State 6.
Hillsdale 49, Findlay 2.
Hope 29, Adrian 12.
Illinois College 35, Indiana Cent. 8.
Ill. Wesleyan 34, North Central 14.
Indiana 16, Michigan State 0.
Indiana St. 42, Illinois St. 25.
Jamestown 30, Pillsbury 20.
Kansas Wesleyan 37, Baker 7.
Kent State 35, Louisville 6.
Kenyon 24, Oberlin 14.
Lake Forest 54, Chicago 6.
Lawrence 28, Knox 6.
Manchester 21, Earlham 8.
Marietta 30, Mount Union 12.
Michigan 35, Wisconsin 7.
Minnesota 35, Iowa 8.
Minn. (Morris) 30, St. Cloud St. 14.
Missouri 41, Kansas St. 38.
Missouri South 24, Missouri Vall. 20.
Muskingum 20, Denison 7.
Nebraska 20, Colorado 7.
North Dakota 48, Morningside 19.
N. Dakota St. 41, Northern Iowa 13.
North Texas St. 31, Cincinnati 30.
No. St. (S.D.) 34, Dakota Wesleyan 0.
Northland 27, Milton 7.
Notre Dame 47, Navy 0.
Ohio 22, West Michigan 17.
Ohio State 35, Northwestern 6.
Oklahoma 37, Iowa St. 14.
Oklahoma St. 28, Kansas 25.
Purdue 49, Illinois 22.
Ripon 14, Carleton 6.
Rose Poly 17, St. Procopius 6.
St. John's (Minn.) 31, Hamline 27.
St. Norbert 48, Wisc. Milwaukee 7.
St. Olaf 42, Coe 8.
St. Thomas 28, Augsburg 20.
S. Dakota St. 40, Augustana (S.D.) 0.
SE Missouri 35, SW Missouri 28.
Southern Illinois 36, Bradley 14.
Toledo 14, Miami (Ohio) 10.
Valparaiso 28, DePauw 7.
Wabash 33, Wheaton 6.
Wayne St. (Neb.) 49, SW Minnesota 0.
Wayne St. (Mich) 32, Illinois Chicago 0.
W. Illinois 44, E. Illinois 6.
Westmar 30, Midland 7.
William Jewel 48, Washburn 7.
Wis. Oshkosh 49, Wis. Superior 0.
Wis. Platteville 52, Winona St. 13.
Wis. Stevens Pt. 15, Wis. River Falls 14.
Wis. Whitewater 35, Wis. LaCrosse 20.
Wooster 28, Hiram 6.
Yankton 14, Dana 13.
Youngstown 20, SE Louisiana 7.

SOUTHWEST

Abilene 42, E. New Mexico 13.
Arkansas 35, Texas A & M 13.
Arkansas A & M 14, Austin Peay 12.
Arkansas St. 20, Lamar Tech 0.
Arkansas Tech 30, Southern St. 12.
Henderson St. 29, SE Okla. St. 20.
Houston 38, Miami (Fla.) 36.
Prairie View 12, Miss. Val. 10.
Texas 45, Southern Methodist 14.
Texas Christian 30, Baylor 14.
Texas Lutheran 28, Trinity 14.
Texas Tech 24, Rice 14.
W. Texas St. 41, Texas Arlington 7.

FAR WEST

Arizona State 30, Wyoming 14.
Brigham Young 31, Arizona 21.
Chico State 20, Humboldt State 10.
Colorado St. College 41, S. Colorado 20.
Hayward State 32, Sacramento 30.
Idaho St. 46, Portland St. 32.
Laverne 36, Cal. Tech 8.
Lewis & Clark 40, Idaho College 8.
Linfield 20, Willamette 17.
Montana 7, Montana St. 6.
Nevada 30, California Davis 13.
Nevada-Southern 36, Cal Riverside 8.
New Mexico 27, San Jose St. 24.
N. Arizona 21, Weber St. 19.
N. Montana 38, Carroll 34.
Oregon 58, Idaho 14.
Oregon College 40, E. Oregon 21.
Pacific Univ. 27, Washington St. 20.
Sacramento St. 16, Southern Oregon 0.
San Diego St. 48, Fresno St. 20.
S. Francisco St. 16, Southern Oregon 0.
Santa Clara 27, Cal S Barbara 7.
Southern Cal 14, California 9.
Southern Utah 28, Oregon Tech 7.
Sanford 28, Oregon St. 0.
Texas-El Paso 17, Colorado St. 16.
UCLA 57, Washington 14.
Utah 27, Utah State 7.
W. New Mexico 24, Westminster 6.
W. Washington 19, E. Wash. St. 16.
Whitman 48, Pacific Lutheran 23.
Whittier 23, Cal Poly-Pomona 22.

Fans in Uproar After Little TKOs Bossi in Rome

ROME, Nov. 2 (UPI).—World junior-middleweight champion Freddie Little of Las Vegas, Nev., beat European ex-titlist Carmelo Bossi of Italy on a third-round technical knockout Friday night that resulted in a near riot among a sellout crowd of 8,500.

Referee Sandro de Sanctis stopped the non-title fight after 2 minutes and 10 seconds because of a cut on Bossi's eye inflicted by one of the few punches thrown in the fight.

The announcement brought a shower of fruit, bread, seat cushions and rolled-up newspapers raining onto the fighters, handlers and ringsiders. Three or four persons fell when struck by apples and oranges.

Little and Bossi left carrying chairs over their heads to protect themselves from flying objects. *Ringsiders also ducked under* chairs.

It was the second time in a year that Little had been involved in a controversial decision in Rome. A no-contest verdict last October led World Boxing Association officials to strip Sandro Mazzinghi of Italy of the light-middleweight crown.

The Scoreboard

YACHTING.—At Luanda, Angola, the United States won the world sailing championship. Snipe class. Brazil was second and Portugal third.

The American pair of Earl Helms and Mike Shear had ensured victory by winning the next-to-last regatta, gathering an unsurmountable number of points. The Brazilian Conrad brothers won the seventh and last event.

BOXING.—At New York, George Foreman's quick-destruction reputation was dented, although his string of victories was extended, when he took an easy eight-round decision over Peruvian Roberto Davila in Madison Square Garden. It was the first time in his eight pro bouts that Foreman had been forced to *go more* than four rounds, and Davila managed to remain upright despite a gruesome pounding by the young Olympic champion. Foreman, 214 pounds, from Hayward, Calif., was hurt slightly in fifth round, but he clearly took the decision over the 203-pound Davila.

Fresh Yankee Wins $50,000 Gotham Trot

By Louis Effrat

YONKERS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (NYT).—Fresh Yankee, American-bred and Canadian-owned, captured the $50,000 Gotham Trot before 19,739 fans at Yonkers Raceway Friday night. With Joe O'Brien in the sulky, the 6-year-old daughter of Hickory Price-Pert Yankee, defeated in order Dart Hanover, Earl Laird, Snow Speed, Ulysse Mab, Rocket Speed and the two *French stallions, Upsalin and* Tony M.

Clocked in 2:34 1/5 for the 1 1/4-mile race, Duncan MacDonald's Fresh Yankee led the Sanders Russell-driven Dart Hanover (Hoot Mon-Delica Hanover) by three-quarters of a length. Jimmy Cruise brought home Earl Laird (Jean Laird-Lady M.) a half-length farther back. The winner, posting her eighth straight triumph, was slightly favored over Upsalin and paid $4.60 for $2 to win.

Louis Sauve, the driver of Upsalin, seven-time conqueror of Une de Mai and the winner of the 1969 $140,000 Prix d'Amérique at Vincennes, was a gracious 3-to-2 loser. Minutes after the oldest trotting fixture—this was the 20th edition of the Gotham—was finished, Sauve called Fresh Yankee "the best trotter in the world right now."

Worries in Vain

Prior to the race, O'Brien showed great concern about the mare's chances. He fretted over the No. 8 post Fresh Yankee had drawn, about the strong reputation of Upsalin, the early speed of Snow Speed and the late kick of Earl Laird. However, all the worrying was needless, once O'Brien pushed Fresh Yankee past Dart Hanover just after the opening quarter (0:29 2/5) and assumed a command he never yielded.

Sauve moved Upsalin, a 5-year-old co-owned by Henri Levesque of France and Count Paolo Orsi-Mangelli of Italy, from the rail to the outside and pressed Fresh Yankee with a taxing overland trip for about a mile. Just before the final 16th, Upsalin, still second, tired and went off stride.

"I didn't know that Upsalin broke," O'Brien said later. "But we got a good break when Snow Speed went off at the start, enabling us to get good position early. I worried about that French horse and then I caught a glimpse of Cruise rallying with Earl Laird *and Sanders Russell with Dart* Hanover. It turned out all right, though."

High Echelon Wins

LAUREL, Md., Nov. 2 (WP).—Brave Emperor failed in a bid for late-season recognition as a top 2-year-old Friday. High Echelon defeated Toasted by 1 1/2 lengths in the $183,620 Pimlico Futurity at Laurel with Brave Emperor, the 7-to-10 favorite, third, a head farther back.

A crowd of 17,117 attended under overcast skies and saw High Echelon, winner of the Futurity Stakes at Belmont Park in September erase two recent failures with a good come-from-behind effort under Manny Ycaza.

Calkin Quits Hawks

ATLANTA, Nov. 2 (AP).—Jim Calkin has announced his resignation as president of the Atlanta *Hawks of the National Basketball* Association. Calkin said he would return to his insurance business, but would continue to serve on the Hawks' board of directors.

Devlin's Birdie Beats Trevino In Dunlop Tourney Playoff

MELBOURNE, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Bruce Devlin won the Dunlop International Golf Tournament after a drama-charged sudden death playoff at the Yarra Course today.

The 32-year-old Australian got a birdie at the first playoff hole to win the first prize of 4,000 Australian dollars ($4,480) from Lee Trevino of the United States.

The pair had finished even at 276 after Devlin returned a 71 and Trevino fired a spectacular six-under-par 67 in today's final round.

Two shots back in third place was Gary Player of South Africa, and filling fifth position at 280 was Tony Jacklin of England.

The playoff was at the 17th, a tricky 397-yard par four guarded at the front and back by bunkers. Devlin hit a superb seven from which rolled onto the front edge of the green.

Trevino charged his 90-foot putt eight feet past the hole and then dropped a second putt under pressure for a par.

Devlin stepped calmly up to the ball and steered it right into the center of the cup.

LEADING SCORES

Devlin, Australia	68-70-67-71—276
Trevino, U.S.	70-71-68-67—276

(Devlin won a sudden-death playoff with a birdie at the first hole.)

Player, S. Africa	70-68-72-68—278
Jacklin, Brit.	70-72-71-67—280
Bombridge, Brit.	70-72-73-65—281
Wolstenholm, Brit.	70-69-75-67—281
Stanton, Australia	72-67-68-75—282
Moody, U.S.	72-70-69-72—284
Marsh, Australia	75-70-71-69—285
Clark, Brit.	74-71-69-72—286
Hobday, Zambia	68-75-72-73—288

Nicklaus Leads Kaiser

NAPA, Calif., Nov. 2 (UPI).—Jack Nicklaus missed an easy three-foot putt on the 18th hole yesterday but scrambled home with a three-under-par 69 that kept him on top of the pack by two strokes in the $140,000 Kaiser International Open with one round left to play.

Nicklaus, who started the day two strokes ahead, went out in 33 on the Silverado Country Club's north course and came back in even-par 36 for a 54-hole score of 14-under 202.

Right on his heels and charging with 204 totals were Masters champ George Archer and Dave Stockton, who shot 66, to come from back in the pack and challenge for the $28,000 first prize.

Chi Chi Rodriguez, Bob Goalby and Lou Graham had 11-under par 205 totals while Billy Casper and Don Bies had 10-under 206 totals.

LEADING SCORES

Nicklaus	66-67-69—202
Stockton	71-67-66—204
Archer	69-69-66—204
Goalby	69-68-68—205
Graham	66-69-70—205
Rodriguez	68-68-69—205
Bies	72-66-68—206
Casper	68-69-69—206

Czar Alexander Sets Record at 1 1/2 Miles

ARCADIA, Calif., Nov. 2 (AP).—Czar Alexander, the Eastern import, raced the fastest 1 1/2 miles over a grass course in American thoroughbred history yesterday in winning the $113,900 Oak Tree at Santa Anita in 2 minutes 23 2/5 seconds.

Ridden by Angel Cordero jr., last year's jockey champion, the diminutive Czar Alexander shot into the lead coming out of the far turn and beat Fiddle Isle and early pacesetter Pink Pigeon as the field of ten dashed for the wire.

Canadiens Rip Bruins, 9-2, Tighten NHL Eastern Race

MONTREAL, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Mickey Redmond's two goals and one assist and a six-goal outburst in the second period last night gave the Montreal Canadiens a 9-2 victory over the Boston Bruins.

The victory lifted the Canadiens to only one point behind the Bruins, who lead the Eastern Division of the National Hockey League.

At Inglewood, Calif., the punchless Chicago Black Hawks, still without the services of Bobby Hull, stunned the Los Angeles Kings with three goals in the opening 5 1/2 minutes and held on for a 4-1 victory.

The Hawks got goals from Dennis Hull, Jim Pappin and Pit Martin in the opening period and withstood a withering Los Angeles attack in the second and third periods for their second victory of the season against six losses and a tie.

At Toronto Vic Hadfield and Dave Balon scored goals within a 37-second span of the third period as the New York Rangers came from behind to defeat the Maple Leafs, 3-2.

The Pittsburgh Penguins scored three goals in three minutes in the last period to break a 3-3 tie and defeat the Minnesota North Stars, 6-3.

NHL Results

Friday Night

Detroit 3, Oakland 1 (Monahan, Stemkowski, MacGregor, Perry).

Saturday Night

Montreal 9, Boston 2 (Redmond 2, Provost, Harris, Backstrom, Ferguson, Richard, Rousseau, Lemaire; Cashman, McKenzie).

New York 3, Toronto 2 (Hadfield, Balon, Tkaczuk; Ellis, Walton).

Pittsburgh 6, Minnesota 3 (Prentice 2, Pratt, Pronovost, Briere, Woytowich; *Williams, Parisi, O'Shea*).

Chicago 4, Los Angeles 1 (D. Hull, Pappin, Martin 2; Hextall).

St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 0 (Berenson 3, St. Marseille 2, Keenan, Anderson, Roberts).

NBA Results

Friday Night

Milwaukee 129, Philadelphia 125 (McGlocklin: B. Cunningham 29).
Chicago 118, Baltimore 109 (Hawkins 28: Marin, Loughery 23).
Boston 115, San Diego 113 (Havlicek 23; Kojis 26).
Seattle 129, Cincinnati 121 (Wilkens 38; Robertson 30).

Saturday Night

New York 112, Milwaukee 108 (Barnett 27; Alcindor 36).
Detroit 130, San Diego 113 (Hairston 21; Hayes 31).
Boston 121, Philadelphia 120 (Finkel 22; Clark 29).
Atlanta 140, Baltimore 137 (Hudson 41; Johnson 37).
San Francisco 120, Cincinnati 97 (Mullins 38; Robertson 26).

ABA Results

Friday Night

Kentucky 114, New York 112 (Carrier 34; Tart 28).
Pittsburgh 136, Carolina 126 (Brisker 29; Moe 25).
Dallas 123, Los Angeles 117 (Combs 23; Davis 29).
Denver 118, Washington 106 (Jones 27; Logan 25).

Saturday Night

New Orleans 114, Miami 108 (Swift 31; Freeman 21).
Denver 121, Los Angeles 88 (Jones 36; Wise 18).
Indiana 114, Carolina 108 (Netolicky 32; Moe 30).
New York 112, Kentucky 109 (Simon 22; Carrier 33).
Washington 101, Dallas 97 (Armstrong 30; Bedell 20).

Yachtsmen Scab To Stay in Race

VALLETTA, Malta, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The crew of a Dutch yacht taking part in a 600-mile Mediterranean race commandeered the slipway and launched the boat themselves yesterday after a shipyard strike threatened to put them out of the running.

They first tried reasoning with the striking operators of the slipway gear, then simply marched past pickets and operated it themselves—launching their Stormvogel well in time for the race around Sicily and the Lipari Islands.

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Observer

Treading Softly

By Russell Baker

IT has been almost a year now since the Republicans won control of the government, and the question being asked all over Washington is, "Where are they?"

When the Democrats took over the town in 1961, they were everywhere. They arrived with wives, children, in-laws and pets—bought up every house in the market at 30 per-cent over the going price—infested restaurants—crashed parties—fell into other people's swimming pools—borrowed other people's whiskey, and made it impossible to get a taxicab.

Everybody assumed that the Nixon election would be followed by a comparable invasion of Republicans, but nothing of the sort has occurred. At parties the guests are the same old Democrats. Real estate agents, who expected to make another killing, find that Republicans do not come calling.

There is even a rumor that there are no Republicans, but this is not to be taken seriously. A Washingtonian with very good Republican connections vouches for the fact that they are here, all right. He says he had one in for dinner three months ago, and is going to have another one during the Christmas holidays.

There is an authenticated report of a Republican being seen at a party in Georgetown two weeks ago, and an investigative reporter for a Middle Western daily insists that he saw three lunching together in an expense-account restaurant near the White House just last week.

* * *

A highly placed government source reports that Republicans appear at their desks in great masses every morning and leave at closing time. Where they go is something of a mystery. There are rumors of a large fenced compound near Quantico, Va., with facilities for domiciling some 50,000 Republicans and a curfew that extends from 9 p.m. until dawn.

Others report that the Republicans are all living, barracks-style, in a huge apartment house near the Lincoln Memorial and can be seen in the courtyard at 6 o'clock each morning doing mass calisthenics.

The hostess who can produce a Republican for the evening is considered worthy of news coverage by the local papers, although she is not likely to have any Republicans a second time if she leaks it to the press. One hostess tells of a Republican guest who loudly insisted that he was a Democrat upon learning that there was a newspaper reporter in the room.

Naturally, the difficulty of finding Republicans has been taken as a challenge by certain members of the press. Elroy Snell, a familiar figure at the National Press Club Bar, tells of a tip which led him to conceal himself behind the Chinese screen of a modest home in northwest Washington one evening two weeks ago.

In mid-evening, Mr. Snell reports, the tedium of the evening—six Washingtonians had gathered for a typical Washington dinner party—was relieved by the arrival of a tall man in gray pinstripes. He was introduced to the other guests as "a Republican."

Unfortunately, before Mr. Snell could observe his carriage and habits, he was overpowered by the urge to belch—Mr. Snell had had a long afternoon at the press club bar—and his resulting exposure created an awkward scene, ending with Snell's arrest on charges of housebreaking.

* * *

There are, of course, Republicans here who have been left over from the Eisenhower administration, but not many. They never see Republicans. "We're suspect," one of them explained recently. "Democrats regard Washington as Democratic territory. So do Republicans. Republicans believe that anyone who actually uses Washington as a place to live gets corrupted, and when one of us settles down into the community, word is passed that we've sold out."

Every group has its backsliders, of course, and Republicans are no exception. The younger ones are particularly susceptible to the vices of cosmopolitan living. Last week, police were called to investigate a noisy gathering one night at an apartment in southwest Washington. It was 11:05 p.m., an hour that is considered unseemly even for Democrats in the nation's capital.

The police found six men between the ages of 25 and 35, all in pinstripes, far gone into a cider party. They were given a warning. Their political affiliations were not officially recorded, but it takes more than cider to bring a Democrat to the attention of the police.

The old resident Eisenhower Republicans are in no doubt about what party they belonged to. "That's the way it starts," one of them recalled today. "In another two or three years you'll start seeing Republicans all over town."

Rembrandt Would Have Enjoyed Today's Flap

For over 300 years Rembrandt—"the greatest genius of Dutch art," according to the art historian H. W. Janson—has stirred up nothing but controversy.

And this year, as museums all over the world are commemorating the 300th anniversary of his death, has proved no exception.

At the first major tribute, an exhibition in the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam (through Nov. 30), artists staged an all-night sit-in in front of one of Rembrandt's most famous canvases, "The Night Watch." Admittedly, they were not contesting Rembrandt's genius, but municipal museum policies.

However, Rembrandt himself was at the heart of a sharp scholarly argument in Chicago last month when a three-day symposium brought together some of the world's top Rembrandt experts. The symposium was staged in conjunction with an exhibition there of 21 paintings and 48 drawings arranged by the Art Institute of Chicago, the Minneapolis Institute of Arts and the Detroit Institute of Arts.

Horst Gerson, of the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, had just published two long studies on Rembrandt, drastically reducing the number of paintings he believes to be authentic. Previously, many scholars estimated Rembrandt's output at about 600 works. Prof. Gerson slashed the number first to 431, then again, to 376. And, in Chicago, he suggested that the true number was probably under 375.

Another Dutch expert, Josua Bruyin of the Royal University, Amsterdam, thinks that the number of paintings is still lower, perhaps as low as 350. He is a member of the recently established Rembrandt Research Project (in which six Dutch scholars are working as a team to authenticate all paintings attributed to the 17th-century master).

American art historians Jakob Rosenberg and Seymour Slive of Harvard's Fogg Art Museum disagreed sharply. Prof. Slive suggested that the "revisionist" historians lacked a clear and persuasive conception of what sort of artist Rembrandt was. Prof. Rosenberg deplored the purely positivist and negativist methods in the revisionist estimates and clearly looked with disdain on the notion that a committee could be entrusted to settle such questions.

Meanwhile, in Houston, an unidentified collector bought a portrait, said to be a Rembrandt self-portrait, for $1 million. This same canvas had been turned down as "unsuitable" by the Houston Museum whose director had previously admitted that a major Rembrandt "would be a great addition to the museum's collection."

Thus far the only untroubled Rembrandt tributes have been an exhibition of 118 prints of 28 subjects at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts ("an absolutely bang-up show," said John Canaday of The New York Times) and another similar, but much larger, exhibition at the Louvre in Paris which opened last week and continues through Jan. 5.

By Jules B. Farber

AMSTERDAM.— Rembrandt Harmenzoon van Rijn, a Leyden miller's son, would probably have appreciated all the artist upheaval that surrounds his memory. In his time, he was considered too avant-garde and had troubles with the bourgeois patricians who reigned during the country's golden 17th century. He was plagued through his life-time by money problems and his marital situation scarcely conformed to 16th-century ideal.

The only commission that Rembrandt got from the city of Amsterdam was by default because the painter who had originally been selected died suddenly—but even this work, the "Oath of the Batavians" ("Claudius Civilis"), was returned for "corrections and changes." The proud artist revolted against this administrative interference by the town hall which had commissioned the work. He never got paid.

"Claudius Civilis" disappeared from public view until 1734 when it was sold on auction for 60 florins to a Swedish family. They took it home with them. It has since been dubbed "the Night Watch of the North" and is now the prize possession of the National Gallery of Stockholm.

"Claudius Civilis" is among the 20 top paintings on loan from around the world, along with some 120 drawings and etchings, which were added to the 23 paintings owned by the Rijksmuseum (National Gallery) for the Remembrance of Rembrandt show.

In the Rembrandt House, etchings and a rare copper plate, plus several "states" edited and changed by the artist, are on exhibit through a rare loan by Jan Six van Hillegom. Valued at an estimated $833,000, the copper plate and artist's corrected and revised proofs came out of the Six safe from the family house (circa 1670). The subject is "Jan Six at the Window" and depicts the wealthy Amsterdam burgher in various poses, with and without his dog.

The first Jan Six was a close friend of Rembrandt during the artist's period of acceptability. His portrait was done in 1654, while his mother had been painted in 1641. Both Rembrandt canvases are on the walls and do not leave the house. They have stayed in the Sixes' possession for nine generations.

Despite the artist's friendship with

Today's Jan Six van Hillegom and Rembrandt's portrait of ancestor.

men of means such as Jan Six, and with earnings over $133,000 a year in the period just before bankruptcy (his rates were $5,500 for a half-length portrait, up to $11,000 for a Biblical subject, and $1,000 per year from each student), Rembrandt had financial and family trouble most of his life.

His happiest period had begun with his marriage June 22, 1634, to Saskia van Uylenburch, daughter of a Frisian burgomaster, who came with the then-sizable dowry of $11,000. She became his favorite model and her money enabled him to amass a collection of paintings and objets d'art. In 1639 they settled on the Breestraat (now called Jodenbreestraat—Jewish Wide Street) in the building preserved as the Rembrandt House museum. Saskia bore him four children but three died as infants.

In 1642, the year when "The Company of Frans Banning Cocq" (known popularly as "The Night Watch") was painted, Saskia died shortly after giving birth to their son, Titus. Knowing Rembrandt's inability to manage money, she left all her property to Titus and the artist was to receive interest on the estate for life provided he did not remarry.

Rembrandt had taken in a trumpeter's widow, Geertige Dirkx, as wet nurse for Titus while Saskia was ill. She remained for five years though they quarreled all the time. When she left, Rembrandt gave her an annuity but she dragged him into matrimonial court with accusations of improper relations, breach of promise, and demanded full support. The judge made him pay Geertige $2,000 a year.

Undoubtedly Geertige felt spurned after Rembrandt took in 23-year-old Hendrickje Stoffels in 1645, fell in love with her and considered her his "second wife," though he couldn't afford marrying her and losing the stipend from Saskia. They had a son in 1652 but he died at birth. Most of their friends and patrons deserted them because of the ensuing scandal.

Hendrickje was reprimanded by the ecclesiastical court for her illicit relations with Rembrandt and was barred in 1654 from taking Holy Communion. But they stayed together and had a daughter on Oct. 30 of that year. She was named Cornelia after Rembrandt's mother.

Rembrandt's financial collapse in 1660 brought debts of $100,000 on the Breestraat house, plus other obligations exceeding another $100,000. The 20-page inventory of his collection, sold off for a pittance, included 30 books of his sketches, many finished and unfinished works, paintings by Dürer, Titian, Raphael, Rubens and Michelangelo, plus costly rare objets d'art.

They moved to the Rozengracht, where only Hendrickje remained loyal. She modeled for him, cared for Titus and Cornelia, and organized an anonymous holding company to protect him against further debts and his insatiable collecting mania.

Ironically, the year the important "Clothmakers' Guild" canvas was completed, Hendrickje died, leaving the painter with a 19-year-old son and an 8-year-old daughter. Rembrandt retreated inward and did some of his most penetrating self-portraits in this period.

In 1668, Titus married, but died the next month. One year later, heartbroken, friendless, and declared insolvent (but not a pauper as legends say), Rembrandt died and was buried, without many mourners, in the unmarked grave in the Westerkerk of Amsterdam.

United Press International

A kiss for his bride from Dr. Sam Sheppard.

PEOPLE: *Dr. Sam Sheppard Wed to Wife No. 3*

Round three: **Dr. Sam Sheppard**, the osteopath-wrestler, was married to **Colleen Strickland**, 20, in Chihuahua, Mexico, it was announced this weekend. The bride is the daughter of Dr. Sheppard's wrestling partner. Dr. Sheppard, 45, served ten years in prison on conviction of slaying his first wife but was acquitted in 1966. His second marriage ended in divorce two weeks ago.

* * *

The idea of keeping the old car locked up in the garage was too much for **James Hoskinson** so he brought it into his Santa Monica living room—fully restored. "It's been through hell for the last 50 years, why not just let it sit and look pretty?" said Hoskinson of his Model-T Ford. To move the 1927 roadster into its place of honor the 27-year-old Californian tore up his lawn, knocked out the bay window—then he had to convince a crane operator he wasn't putting him on.

* * *

Capt. **Sigfriend Wilson** of Norway and a crew of four headed back to Oslo over the weekend aboard a jet after being taught a quick lesson in the ways of the sea and sky. They'd planned to retrace the voyage of Captain Cook from England to Australia but only made it as far as the Canary Islands. Last week their ship, Regina Maris, was struck by lightning and lost its foreward mast. Capt. Wilson will try to buy another mast in Norway, have it flown down to the Canaries and continue the voyage. Not quite the way Captain Cook did it.

* * *

Crack French yachtsman Eric Tabarly has a new project—sailing alone around the world at record speed, the wrong way. That means he'll go from east to west below Cape Horn, Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, against the prevailing winds. To capture the record he must perform the feat in less than 200 days. Tabarly will not set out on the voyage until October, 1971.

* * *

"Too gaudy," said post office officials in Southampton, England, last week of a letter they maintained was so red it caused eye strain. But **Diane Mansell**, 21, insisted the letter to a friend in Australia really wasn't red but pink and should go through. The officials relented but insisted on keeping a sample to determine the true color.

* * *

After they were married last week, **Lillian Harvill** vowed to break her new husband, **Jim Roark**, of his bad habits—cursing and chewing tobacco. Roark is 100 years old, his bride 89. They were married in the Richland, Washington, nursing home where they m[...]

* * *

Comdr. **Scott Carpenter** (U.S.N. retired)—astronaut and aquanaut—has decided to put his knowledge to work for him. This week he announced the formation of a private enterprise called Sea Sciences Corp. which will develop underwater projects. **Prince Bernhard** of the Netherlands will serve as corporation board chairman, said Carpenter, who'll be president and chief executive. "Prince Bernhard, through his contacts with such companies as Royal Dutch Shell and his experience with the international scene, will be very valuable to our operation," said Carpenter, one of the original seven astronauts, who later lived and worked on the ocean floor for 30 consecutive days as team leader for a Navy project.

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